

WAR RECORD

136th Machine Gun Battalion

37th Division

United States Army

1917 - 1919

Lieut. Clyde E. T. Tousley
Adjutant



MAJOR JOHN A. LOGAN III.

War Record and History

of the

136th Machine Gun Battalion

37th Division

U. S. Army

1917-1919

Edited and Compiled by

Lieut. Clyde E. T. Tousley

Adjutant

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by
Clyde E. T. Tousley
Youngstown, O.

To the memory of Lieutenant Dwight L. Brown
and the men of the Battalion, who, having made the
supreme sacrifice, sleep in French and Flanders fields,
this record is affectionately dedicated.

Training Period

A HISTORY of the 136th Machine Gun Battalion, U. S. A., would not be complete if it were not prefaced by a sketch of the origin of the Battalion, and a resume of its development, almost a metamorphosis, from an Infantry Battalion together with a Machine Gun Company or two, into a combat unit with a splendid record in France and Belgium, and a personnel of seasoned fighters, both officers and men. This change was brought about through a rare application of principles such as Hard Work, Survival of the Fittest, Caveman Ethics, Spanish Diplomacy, Excellent Training, and a highly developed Esprit de Corps, which made itself manifest time and again on the battle line.

A state of war was declared to exist between the United States of America and the Central Empires on April 6, 1917. Almost coincident with the declaration of war, plans were laid for the formation of an additional volunteer regiment as a part of the Ohio National Guard, to be known as the Tenth Infantry. The greater part of the Ohio National Guard had just the month previous been mustered out of Federal Service extending over many months on the Mexican border. Lieutenant Colonel William P. Love secured the necessary co-operation of the Adjutant General of Ohio and

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authorization by the War Department, Washington, D. C., and began the organization, using old Companies H and M of the Fifth Ohio Infantry as a nucleus, about which to build the new Tenth Ohio Infantry. Youngstown, Ohio, was selected as Regimental Headquarters. Later, Lieutenant Colonel Charles C. Weybrecht of the Eighth Ohio Infantry was transferred and made Colonel of the Tenth to aid in the work of organization. Majors Wade C. Christy, Harry F. Hazlett and John A. Logan III were placed in command of their respective Battalion in order named, and an active recruiting campaign followed, with excellent result.

On July 15, 1917, the various units were mobilized in response to the call of the President, at their respective rendezvous. The Third Battalion, Major John A. Logan commanding; First Lieutenant Clyde E. T. Tousley, Adjutant, and First Lieutenant John R. Caldwell, Surgeon, had headquarters at Canton, Ohio, and was comprised as follows:

Company	Officers	Rendezvous
I	Captain D. I. Stitts 1st Lt. H. L. Bible 2nd Lt. Stuart B. Hays	Coshocton, Ohio
K	Captain Harry Curley 1st Lt. Benjamin Kilper 2nd Lt. H. G. Simpson	Massillon, Ohio
L	Captain W. A. McCord 1st Lt. Oliver E. Maxwell 2nd Lt. Peter Couris	Canton, Ohio
M	Captain Kingdon T. Siddall 1st Lt. Charles R. Cope 2nd Lt. H. L. Hubbell	Ravenna, Ohio

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Then followed a period of brass-band recruiting and Infantry training. On August 5, 1917, the National Guard was drafted into Federal Service, thereby permitting foreign service. The Ohio National Guard was designated as the 37th Division, and the Tenth Regiment was assigned to the Depot Brigade, Brigadier General Charles X. Zimmerman commanding. The Third Battalion entrained at their respective rendezvous on September 16th and arrived at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, near Montgomery, on the morning of September 18, 1917. Camp was pitched and training begun.

A War Department order, dated September 26, 1917, and effective October 1, 1917, split the regiment into the 134th, 135th and 136th Machine Gun Battalions, Company C, Tenth Infantry, becoming the 112th Trench Mortar Battery. The following changes ensued in the Third Battalion, Tenth Ohio Infantry:

Company K, designated as Company A, 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

Company L, designated as Company B, 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

Company M, designated as Company C, 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

Company I was disbanded and its members assigned to the other companies of the 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

The 136th Machine Gun Battalion was assigned by this same order to the 74th Infantry Brigade, Brigadier-General William V. McMaken commanding. Major John A. Logan commanded the 136th Machine Gun Battalion and 1st Lt. Clyde E. T. Tousley was Adjutant

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and Supply Officer. The Battalion entered upon a course of Infantry and Elementary Machine Gun training. Major Logan and Captain K. T. Siddall completed the course of Machine Gunnery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and meanwhile the Infantry School of Arms was organized at Camp Sheridan with various officers of the French and British Missions as instructors. The Machine Gun School was ably conducted under the direction of Major G. M. Herbert-Smith, of the British Army, and all officers and many non-commissioned officers attended this school at some one of the six-weeks courses.

On March 1, 1918, the designation of Company D, 134th Machine Gun Battalion, was changed to Company D, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, to conform with revised tables of organization. A sketch of the earlier history follows:

Company D, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, is composed of Companies H, of the Tenth Ohio Infantry, and the Machine Gun Company of the First Ohio Infantry. Prior to the arrival at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, on October 10, 1917, the 1st Ohio Infantry was recruited up to war strength at Cincinnati, Ohio, where they were mustered into the Federal Service on July 15th, and drafted into the Army of the United States, August 5, 1917, Captain William H. Parker being in command. From the 15th of July until the 8th of October, a regular training schedule was followed, including trench digging, target practice and range finding. Upon the arrival at Camp Sheridan, the entire First Regiment was designated as a part of the Depot Brigade. This meant that the close friendship that had developed among the men would be broken up, but Captain Parker, who had been

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promoted to the grade of Major, and was at that time acting Chief of Staff of the Division, managed to keep his entire former company together, and transferred it into Company D of the 134th Machine Gun Battalion. About February 1, 1918, the 134th Machine Gun Battalion was designated as the Machine Gun Battalion to be motorized. As the table of organizations called for a Two-Company Motorized Machine Gun Battalion, Companies A and D were transferred, and on March 1, 1918, Company D of the 134th Machine Gun Battalion, became Company D of the 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

In March, 1918, General McMaken was honorably discharged from the service and Brigadier-General Joseph A. Gaston assumed command. About this time more advanced machine gun training was taken up, using Colt guns and later Lewis guns with adapters. As weather permitted, range work was begun; first the 1000 inch and then the long range (Elmore County), which was followed by brigade and then division maneuvers. In May, 1918, the Battalion participated in a five-day hike across country. It was on this hike that the later-famous bull dog, "Bing," belonging to Company D, was born in a "Pup" tent, a proper atmosphere for a truly military dog, later destined to accompany that unit through France and Belgium.



"BING"
The Famous War Dog of D Company.

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During the training period at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, the following officers were assigned to the organization:

Major John A. Logan, Commanding.
1st Lt. Clyde E. T. Tousley, Adjutant.
1st Lt. R. M. Hamilton, Supply Officer.
Chaplain John M. Sellinger (later transferred to 7th F. A., July, 1918).
1st Lt. John R. Caldwell, Medical Corps.
1st Lt. Joseph I. Hartwig, Dental Corps.

Company A—

Captain Harry Curley (later transferred).
Captain Bert Aldrich (honorably discharged).
Captain F. L. Pierce.
1st Lt. Benjamin Kilper (later transferred to 146th Infantry).
1st Lt. H. L. Bible (honorably discharged).
1st Lt. Harry L. Rodgers.
1st Lt. Clyde E. Linduff.
2nd Lt. H. G. Simpson (honorably discharged).
2nd Lt. Frederick B. Wishard.
2nd Lt. John Yurasko (honorably discharged).
2nd Lt. Theodore A. Kluver.
2nd Lt. John C. Litty.

Company B—

Captain W. A. McCord (resigned June, 1918).
Captain Robert E. Kennedy.
1st Lt. Oliver E. Maxwell.
1st Lt. W. W. Canaga.
1st Lt. Stuart B. Hays (honorably discharged).
1st Lt. Wilber L. Jenks.

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2nd Lt. Peter S. Couris (honorably discharged).
2nd Lt. Roland R. Smith (honorably discharged).
2nd Lt. Harold E. Snell.
2nd Lt. Earle C. Grebe.
2nd Lt. Arch Duff McCartney.

Company C—

Captain Kingdon T. Siddall.
1st Lt. Charles R. Cope (honorably discharged).
1st Lt. Aaron L. Taylor (honorably discharged).
1st Lt. Harold L. Hubbell.
1st Lt. Clyde J. Rew.
2nd Lt. Frank C. Leroy.
2nd Lt. James L. Pease.
2nd Lt. Cyril H. Sotherland.

Company D—

Captain John S. Berton (honorably discharged).
Captain Morrison W. Russell (later transferred to
Fr. Bayard, N. M., U. S. Sanitarium).
Captain Thomas A. Price (transferred to Pioneer
Infantry).
1st Lt. Thomas W. Denham.
2nd Lt. John B. Morris (honorably discharged).
2nd Lt. Raymond R. Orwig.
2nd Lt. Frank C. Halbeisen.

May 25, 1918, marked the last day of "Incinderator" warfare, as this training period was sometimes called, and the Battalion entrained for Camp Lee, Virginia, at 4:00 P. M. The morning of May 27, 1918, found us de-training at Camp Lee and assigned to the barracks formerly occupied by the 313th Machine Gun Battalion, which has just sailed for overseas. The three weeks fol-

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lowing were filled with activity, preparatory to moving overseas, viz.: quarantine, completing of equipment, preparation of records, physical examinations, and what-not. While here, we received 190 men, as replacements from the Training Cadre of Camp Lee, Virginia, among which number were many non-commissioned officers. These men were of excellent type and later proved their worth in action many times. Vickers Machine Guns were issued and an intensive course of training pursued, chiefly on the range. On the last day at Camp Lee, June 21, 1918, Lieut. Clyde E. T. Tousley motored to Richmond, Va., to secure the silk national colors presented to the Battalion by Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., mother of Major Logan.

Late in the afternoon of June 21, 1918, the Battalion hiked to City Point, Va., via Hopewell, where they went on board the river steamer Pocahontas, sailing at midnight for Newport News, Va., down the James River. The next morning, Saturday, June 22nd, the Battalion embarked on the ex-Italian liner "Caserta," which that afternoon dropped down into Hampton Roads and awaited the balance of the convoy. The following morning, June 23, 1918, found the "Caserta" passing the Cape Henry Lighthouse and putting to sea with other transports, all protected by several cruisers, destroyers and submarine chasers. The Third Battalion of the 147th Infantry was also on the "Caserta." About 200 miles northeast, another convoy from New York joined, making seven transports in all. Then came days of good, bad and indifferent weather, with no excitement—perhaps a sail now and then of some tramp schooner—routine boat drill and submarine guard. The evening of

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July 4th, a German submarine showed up, but not for long. A U. S. destroyer covered off and dropped a number of depth charges. The route taken across the Atlantic was due east from New York to a point 100 miles off the coast of Spain and then due north through the Bay of Biscay, zig-zagging all the way.

On the morning of July 5th the convoy passed Cape Finistere lighthouse and landed in Brest at 4:00 P. M., disembarking immediately and hiking four miles to old Napoleonic barracks, Pontenazen Barracks, within which wall the Battalion existed until July 11th, when the organization entrained at Brest, and after crossing France, detrained at Damblain, and hiked seven kilometers to Sauville, department of Vosges, France, arriving July 14th. Brigadier-General William P. Jackson assumed command of the 74th Brigade there, since General Gaston was transferred to Camp Meade, just before leaving Camp Lee, Virginia. Division Headquarters was located at Bourmont, France. There intensive technical machine gun training was taken up, and range practice arranged. On July 24th, the Battalion entrained at Brevannes, for Einvaux, arriving there at 8:00 A. M. the following day. Then came a long dusty, tiresome hike of 27 kilometers to be negotiated with full packs. After traveling all day, the Battalion arrived at Fontenoy-le-Jute on the evening of July 25th, much the worse for wear. This long hike from Einvaux to Fontenoy-le-Jute was made through the part of Lorraine invaded by the Germans in the earlier years of the war and later recaptured by the French after considerable artillery work. This was our first glimpse of wrecked villages in the war zone. Fontenoy-le-Jute had escaped

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destruction in some manner, however, and our billets were fairly good. While billeted here, the men of this Battalion witnessed their first air fight, and were introduced to night bombing raids by Boche aviators.

Major Logan was detailed there as Liaison Officer for the Division, with the VI French Army Corps, of which the 37th Division, U. S. A., was a part. Captain K. T. Siddall assumed command. The roster of officers was as follows:

Captain K. T. Siddall, Commanding.
1st Lt. Clyde E. T. Tousley, Adjutant.
1st Lt. R. M. Hamilton, Supply Officer.
1st Lt. John R. Caldwell, Medical Corps.
1st Lt. Joseph I. Hartwig, Dental Corps.

Company A—

Captain F. L. Pierce.
1st Lt. Harry L. Rodgers.
1st Lt. Clyde E. Linduff.
2nd Lt. F. B. Wishard.
2nd Lt. Theodore A. Kluver.
2nd Lt. John C. Litty.

Company B—

Captain Robert E. Kennedy.
1st Lt. W. W. Canaga, Battalion Gas Officer.
1st Lt. W. L. Jenks.
2nd Lt. E. C. Grebe.
2nd Lt. A. D. McCartney.
2nd Lt. Harold E. Snell.

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Company C—

1st Lt. H. L. Hubbell.
1st Lt. C. J. Rew.
2nd Lt. F. C. Leroy.
2nd Lt. James L. Pease.
2nd Lt. C. H. Sotherland.

Company D—

1st Lt. Thomas W. Denham.
1st Lt. O. E. Maxwell (assigned Regulating Sta.
"A," Is-sur-Tille, just after entering Baccarat
Sector).
2nd Lt. R. R. Orwig.
2nd Lt. F. C. Halbeisen.

Baccarat Sector

ON the night of August 2nd, the Battalion marched to Merviller, proceeding from there to the front line, and relieved the 305th Machine Gun Battalion of the 77th Division. The Battalion remained in this Sector until September 16, 1918. No man's land was broad and the scheme of defense included a system of petit-posts far advanced, with a first and second line of trench systems in the rear. Battalion and 74th Infantry Brigade Headquarters were at Merviller, five kilometers advanced from Baccarat (Division Headquarters). A number of internal reliefs were made during our occupancy of this Sector.

The following report from Private Walter Suppes, Company B, covers the situation pretty well:

Opportunities to make history on the Lorraine front were noted for their scarceness. It was the first front Company B had been on in France. Though they experienced no real action, it was here that members of the Company felt the first thrill of being under shell fire, desultory as it was, and also learned all about gas alarms, but little about actual gas.

The Company spent 25 days, alternately in first and second line positions, in this Sector. September 3d we were relieved and went back several kilometers into a rest position at Gelacourt. Six days later the Company

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was called upon to furnish barrage on St. Maurice. The journey up was a hard, forced march through a driving rain and mud that varied in depth from shoe-soles to shoe-tops. The following night we placed our guns in position, but were not called upon to fire. We returned to Gelacourt midnight of September 11th, remaining there until the journey to the Argonne began.

The following incidents are related by Private Charles Conaway, Company C.:

Those members of the Company composing the Headquarters Platoon and those of the First Platoon stationed in the vicinity of Platoon Headquarters in "B" line of defense, near Vaxainville, Baccarat Sector, received their Baptism of Fire about midday, August 5th, the day following their advent there.

A carrying party, made up of Headquarters men, under the command of Corporal Ivan Shanafelt, Signal Cor-



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poral, had been detailed by the Company Commander, Lieutenant C. J. Rew, to carry rations for the noon meal to the men in the trenches. The party left Vaxainville encumbered with containers of food, and proceeded up the open road in the direction of the second line, ignorant of the covered road generally used for this purpose and advisable for the use of parties of more than two men during the daylight hours. The presence of Jerry's sausage, the ever present observation balloon, hovering over the German town of Domerve, had also been forgotten by all.

The trip was without incident until Corporal Shanafelt had gained the shelter of the woods and was within sight of the sheltering dugout occupied by Platoon Headquarters. The Platoon Sergeants, Headquarters men and those of the squad stationed nearby were lined up in anticipation of the approaching mess. Suddenly from over the Boche lines came a weird sound, as of an approaching hurricane. Louder and louder it shrieked, drawing closer with the speed of an express train.

At the first sound one of the sergeants and the corporal of the nearby squad looked at each other and simultaneously fell on their faces in the shelter of the dugout. The others of the party remained fixed in various attitudes, all as if paralyzed by the strange occurrence.

With a final shriek the shell was upon them, exploding some twenty-five yards behind their positions. The watchful balloon had informed waiting battery of the stir behind our lines and this was their reply.

The shelling continued until Jerry had placed an even dozen in that particular locality, but a change had come over the "Trench Rookies"—they had taken cover alongside their wiser companions.

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On the night of August 17, 1918, the 30th U. S. Engineers launched a gas attack in the Baccarat Sector, near the villages of Migneville and Herbervillier. The attack was carried out by means of trench mortars placed in the front line and was intended as a complete surprise to the Germans.

Promptly at 12 o'clock midnight, the barrage opened.

The infantry units and the machine gun support had been previously notified to "stand to" and be on the alert for an enemy move.

At Herbervillier the American front joined with the French Sector on the north, and while the American barrage was at its height, a raiding party of French "went over" and took a number of prisoners.

Our Third Platoon was stationed in and to the right of Herbervillier and were under the command of 2nd Lieut. John K. North. They had received the general order to "stand to" and had made all preparations to receive the Boche in case he essayed to test their strength.

About the regular "stand to" hour (near dawn) the enemy artillery opened up, and under cover of their barrage the German machine gunners and infantry made an attack on the French and American positions. During the scrimmage the French suffered a loss of eight prisoners and the Americans their temper, because existing fire orders had prevented them from taking an active part in the fight.

The German guns dropped close to a thousand shells in the vicinity of the town, and during this, Lieutenant North and Sergeant Carl Hentz were busy going from one emplacement to another. On one of their trips a shell registered almost a direct hit on them, tearing a

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great gap in a nearby stone wall and burying them under pulverized stone and debris. The Lieutenant and Sergeant Hentz took cover in a barbed wire entanglement and carried "wounds" the next day as a result.

While the Company was at the Gelacourt rest camp, the first section of the First Platoon was detailed to the neighboring village of Brouville for anti-avion duty near the American observation balloon stationed near that place.

Although the element of danger was lacking in this assignment, the excitement of keeping enemy aeroplanes away from the all-important "sausage" more than compensated.

The section was under the command of Sergeant Chester Keyes, and was made up of squads in charge of Corporals Demmler and Damicon. The first squad was stationed on the crest of a hill overlooking the village of Reherry and looking toward the front lines. Corporal Demmler's gun was placed just outside the village in an open space in the center of a plum orchard.

During their stay there, two attempts were made to burn the balloon. On one occasion a single plane made the attempt and was frightened off by the combined fire of the anti-aircraft seventy-fives, near Vaxainville, and the machine guns.

A second attempt was made the day before they were relieved. A number of planes appeared over the American lines and seemed to be engaged in combat among themselves. The anti-aircraft guns failed to fire upon them, fearing to hit our own planes. All at once a single plane detached itself from the group and darted toward Brouville and the O. B. The machine gunners on the

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hill, seeing the error of the anti-aircraft guns, opened fire. This was the signal to the other squad, and in a moment a concentrated fire was opened from all quarters on the Boche.

Corporal Demmler's gun did especially deadly work, placing a belt at close range. Finding the locality too warm, the enemy pilot wheeled his machine and took flight in the direction of his own lines, falling a few hundred meters inside German territory.

While in the Baccarat Sector the following changes in official personnel occurred:

Assigned and Attached—

Major William B. Hall, Commanding.
Captain Francis J. Scarr, Company D.
Captain Ernest L. Wingerter (attached).
2nd Lt. Frank J. Fullman.
2nd Lt. Paul G. Brigham.
2nd Lt. John K. North.
2nd Lt. Benjamin F. Malone.
2nd Lt. Lew Brouster.
2nd Lt. Samuel A. Miller.
2nd Lt. Dwight L. Brown.

Detached—

2nd Lt. Frederick B. Wishard (assigned as R. T. O. at Toul).
2nd Lt. Harold E. Snell (assigned as Assistant Adjutant General American Headquarters, London, England).

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The following narrative of Captain F. L. Pierce, Company A, relates in an interesting manner, an act of heroism for which two of his men were cited in Division Orders:

While our occupation of the Baccarat Sector was more or less free from actual warfare and bloodshed as compared with the sectors we later experienced, there did occur, one bright Sunday morning in September, an event which gave a Platoon of Company A its first introduction to the grim toll of war. The 2nd Platoon of Company A, commanded by Lieut. F. B. Wishard, was bivouacked between the towns of Migneville and Reherrey in the second line of defense. The Platoon Headquarters was located in a woods and the men of the Platoon were grouped about in the same vicinity. A company of Infantry occupied the same wood, and its kitchen was set up there doing much business three times a day.

Whether the Boche was aiming at the kitchen, the nearby cross road, or merely the woods, will never be known, but at any rate on the morning of September 8th, at ten o'clock, he subjected the length of the woods to a severe bombardment of shrapnel. He searched it from end to end and caught the men of the 2nd Platoon without warning and without protection. Most of the men were sitting about under the trees enjoying the morning sunlight and their thoughts were far removed from the possibility of an enemy shelling. The attack came, however, and so suddenly that the men were unable to seek the protection of nearby dugouts and trenches before three of them had been struck by bits of shrapnel. Sergeant Dietrich, Private Cellini and Private Cassler were seen to be the first wounded, and other members of the

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Platoon at once rushed to their aid. Private Books had sought the cover of a trench when the bombardment started and was in the act of leaving the trench to secure his gas mask when he was struck and fell back into the trench mortally wounded.

It was at this time that two members of the Platoon, Corporal John T. Allison and Private Charles L. Burns, especially distinguished themselves in bravely exposing themselves to go to the aid of their stricken comrades. Corporal Allison assisted Sergeant Dietrich to Platoon Headquarters, where he administered first aid and later carried him a distance of 100 yards to a deep dugout. Private Burns, assisted by Sergeant Weirich of the Infantry, exhibited extreme disregard for his personal safety in three times exposing himself to the shell fire. He carried two of the wounded men to cover and went forth a third time in search of others. He later assisted in aiding the wounded men and in securing medical assistance. For their bravery, these three men, Sergeant Weirich, Corporal Allison and Private Burns, were cited in General Orders by the Division Commander as "having distinguished themselves by gallant and meritorious conduct."

Sergeant Dietrich was wounded in the hand and leg, but recovered after a long siege in the hospital. Privates Cassler and Books were almost instantly killed, and Private Cellini died two days later in the base hospital. This unhappy occurrence, A Company's first sacrifices to the great cause, had a decidedly sobering influence on the entire Company, and every officer and man went forward from that day with a new resolve to put forth added effort to help win the war.

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General Orders No. 76.

Headquarters 37th Division,
A. P. O. 763, American E. F.,

September 20, 1918.

1. The following enlisted men are announced, as having distinguished themselves by gallant and meritorious conduct:

Corporal John T. Allison, 1523834, Co. A, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, on September 8, 1918, under enemy shell fire, and disregarding his own personal safety, went to the aid of a fallen soldier, brought him to cover, administered first aid, and then carried him one hundred yards to a place of safety.

Private, 1st Class, Charles L. Burns, 1523849, Co. A, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, on September 8, 1918, under enemy shell fire, abandoned his own shelter and without regard to his personal safety, went to the assistance of a soldier who was struck by shell fire, and, with the help of a comrade, carried him to safety; returning to the shell fire area, he alone carried a second wounded soldier to shelter and went forth again in search of wounded, being exposed to heavy shell fire during the entire bombardment. Upon the cessation of the firing, he assisted in rendering first aid to the wounded and later went a distance of one and a half miles for medical assistance.

By Command of Major General Farnsworth.

Dana T. Merrill,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

R. E. Fraile,
Adjutant General.

Meuse-Argonne

ON the evening of September 16th, the Battalion marched to Doncieres (Vosges), where it was billeted until the evening of September 18, 1918. That evening it entrained and journeyed to Mussey (Meuse), where we detrained and hiked to Fains (Meuse), on the morning of September 19th, and bivouacked until the 20th. That afternoon the men and guns were placed on trucks and motored until late that night, when they debussed near Jubicourt (Meuse), west of Verdun, and hiked direct to Bois de Parois on the hills above Recicourt and bivouacked. This woods was literally filled hub to hub with Artillery, both French and American, in preparation for the Argonne drive. Sergeant John Bryan, Company B, described one of the 14-inch naval guns thus—"looked like a tunnel, and when they fired, the shells cried 'Room-om-om', and believe me, they had all the room they wanted, if not in the air, they made it when they landed."

The period from September 20th to September 25th was marked chiefly by some night shelling by the Boche and many gas alarms.

Wednesday evening, September 25th, Major William B. Hall and Lieutenant C. E. T. Tousley, Adjutant, reported to General William P. Jackson, at P. C. "Her-

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mont," and the various companies moved up, being assigned as follows:

Company A, 136th M. G. Bn. to 2nd Battalion
147th Infantry.

Company B, 136th M. G. Bn. to 3rd Battalion,
147th Infantry.

Company C, 136th M. G. Bn. to 2nd Battalion,
148th Infantry.

Company D, 136th M. G. Bn. to 3rd Battalion,
148th Infantry.

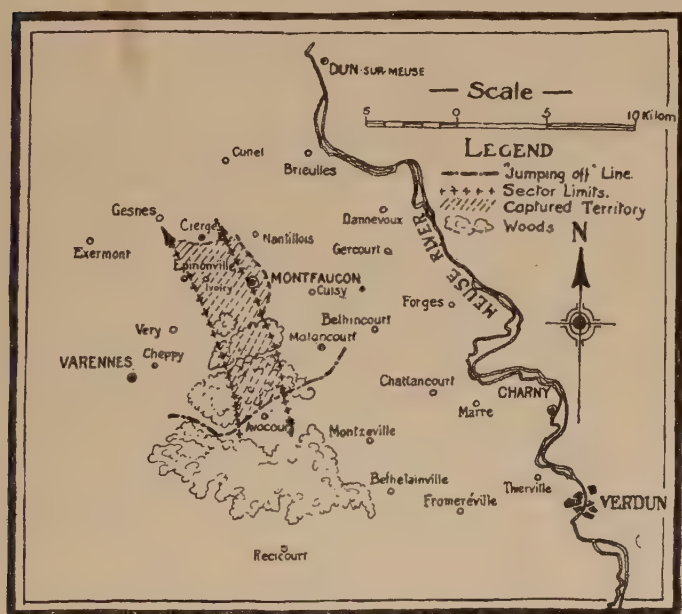
The following narrative of Private Walter Suppes, Company B, is typical of all companies:

On the evening of September 25th we made preparation to go "over the top" the next morning, starting about dark for the front lines. We reached the second line at 11:00 P. M., where we unloaded our gun and ammunition carts. About midnight we moved to dug-outs in the front line, relieving the French. Meanwhile, beginning at 11:00 P. M., the allied artillery put down a destructive and deadly barrage, which continued until zero hour and then advanced by bounds. Zero hour was 5:30 A. M. on September 26th, when we scaled the high walls of the trench with the first wave of Infantry. The trip over No Man's Land in the fog of the early morning was unopposed and uneventful—at least for the Third Platoon.

In the woods beyond the German's first line trenches, the Third Platoon encountered their first opposition. It came from hidden machine gun nests, which the advancing Infantry had failed to "mop up," and an overlooked switch-board. Without a moment's hesitancy members

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of the Platoon scouted the woods, put out of commission all guns and the switch-board and, gathered together 62 German prisoners. Individual work that stood out was done by Private Henry Hiser, Albert Hoelscher, and Frame, who were responsible for the capture of the first gun and about a dozen prisoners. Privates Uffman and Ellis Mearkle, on another occasion, returned to temporary Platoon Headquarters with fifteen prisoners. By this time the round-up became general, and it was nearly impossible to assign individual honors. Under the direction of Lieutenant Arch McCartney, the prisoners were searched and then sent to the rear. We continued



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our interrupted advance from this point, not stopping again until halted for rest. During the rest someone discovered a German kitchen with the help all gone and a meal in the process of preparation. With the soldier's instinct, everyone in the vicinity lined up and self-appointed American K. P.'S began to hand out the lukewarm German coffee, large slices of raw cabbage and lump sugar. The entire line was never served for Captain Kennedy ordered it broken up and the pursuit continued.

Shortly afterward we met our second opposition of the day, when a Boche aeroplane fired upon us. We survived and proceeded, advancing through a strip of woods, which brought us out onto an open hill with Montfaucon on our right. After a little delay we crossed to the opposite hill, making our beds for the night behind a barbed wire entanglement.

The second day we went "over the top" again with Company M, 147th Infantry. We advanced through terrific shell and machine gun fire. It finally became so hot that we took up positions behind the hillside. It was here that the shell dropped among us, that killed two of our Company and wounded twelve others, including Captain Kennedy. Although painfully wounded by shrapnel, Captain Kennedy showed remarkable fortitude, and his chief concern was the comfort and condition of the wounded men of his company. Sergeant Wesley Cole, severely wounded in the neck and leg, bore his injuries with Spartan-like courage, as did Privates Arnold, O'Brien and the others.

A little unnerved, perhaps, by the experience, the Company reorganized under Lieutenant Jenks. We dug



"THE CROIX DE GUERRE SMILE"
RALPH SNELL
BATTALION MOTOR ORDERLY

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in for the night along the hillside, but on account of the heavy enemy shelling got little sleep.

September 28th, the third day of the drive, we again went "over the top." As we advanced down the hillside, this side of Cierges, the Boche machine gun and shell fire of all calibres was terrific. Unwavering, the Company kept on, although our ranks were being depleted by casualties. We finally reached the railroad at the foot of the hill. At this point the shell fire, if anything, grew more intense, but still the members of the Company who had gone this far, refused to turn back. Some advanced to the top of this hill, where they "dug in;" others found precarious shelter in a dugout and buildings along the railroad. Here they remained until ordered back by Lieutenant North. They returned as far as the previously captured village of Ivoiry, organized for a renewed advance, when German aeroplanes launched an attack. They scattered a score or more of high-explosive bombs so close that the few dozen now left of the Company scattered in all directions. Again we reorganized, and after receiving a hurried cup of coffee, the first warm food since the attack, we advanced to the far side of the adjoining hill and took positions for the night. The Boche shelled us continuously, and adding to this, the steady rain and sticky mud, our plight was not an enviable one.

September 29th, the shelling increased with the approach of daybreak. Our positions became untenable, and we moved across the top of the hill, where we lined up to await orders. In the meantime two French tanks returned from a successful mission with the advancing Infantry and settled here. Artillery fire, following the

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tanks, settled here also, forcing everyone into shell holes. Although there was no let-up in the shelling, one small group got a little consolation from the sudden change. They found a shell hole, a large tin of corn-willie, some cans of beans and tomatoes, and some hardtack. The individual movement for mess kits was almost simultaneous. In addition to bursting shells, they all had the same thought in mind. Everything in sight, sans mess kits, was cleaned up, and after a short time we were ordered in reserve on the right flank.

The two days in reserve were characterized by heavy shelling, only a degree less than it had been in our previous position. Late in the evening of the second day we received word that relief was coming, and it was the most welcome news to be imagined. We moved back that night and the next afternoon, October 1st, we retraced our steps through Avocourt and the Bois Hesse to Bois Parois above Recicourt, where we bivouaced.

On the evening of September 26th, about 11:00 P. M., one gun crew of Company D had a few minutes of excitement, after the company had halted for the night. Captain Francis J. Scarr was in command. An extract of his report follows:

On the night of "D" day, the Infantry did not give the proper protection with their P. P.'s, as an enemy patrol of eight men operating from the direction of Mont-faucon, entered our lines without detection and advanced to our machine gun positions, where they were fired upon and the leader killed by our machine gun fire.

A portion of the narrative of Corporal Kenneth K. Koking, Co. D, refers to the same incident:

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We had "dug in" at the top of the hill for the night. About 11:00 o'clock a patrol of eight or ten men, with a commissioned officer in charge, appeared, having gotten past the Infantry P. P.'s, and coming within twenty feet of our guns. After challenging them three times, the gunner opened fire, killing the German officer and driving the others back to their own lines.

The following extract is taken from the report of Captain John R. Caldwell, Battalion Surgeon:

On the night of the 25th of September, 1918, shelling of the cross roads and the hitting of our Battalion P. C. was continued at intervals, and eleven wounded, not belonging to this Division, were given first aid by Captain Caldwell, assisted by corps men belonging to the Artillery organization located in this woods. The day of the drive, Captain Caldwell, with Lieutenant J. I. Hartwig and Private Carl M. Mott, were directed to relieve or assist the evacuating of patients from the point of Cross Roads, where the roads of Ivoir, Montfaucon and Avocourt intersected. Here during the evening we took over the work for the night to relieve Major Gamble, he having had a very strenuous period of duty without assistance, except that of his able corps men. The night was very bad, raining continuously, and there was no shelter available for the wounded that were being brought in. The wounded were kept as warm as possible by changing blankets and procuring hot coffee and cocoa from the kitchens nearby. During the night the Germans shelled the road, but no hits were made nearer than one hundred yards. Gas alarm was sounded, in which we experienced much difficulty, as many men were wounded about the face, making it

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almost impossible to adjust a mask, and a few were without masks, they having been lost enroute to the evacuating station. This contingency was met by covering their faces with blankets, which prevented further casualties. During this action, Private Charles Burrows was wounded while dressing a wounded man on the field. He was moved to the rear and evacuated. Prior to the wounding of Private Burrows, he, with Private Joseph Snyder, did very efficient work assisting the other litter bearers in their work. We remained on duty at this point until relieved, having the same weather condition to contend with each night. On the night of October 1st we were relieved.

There were many instances of courage, gallantry in action, and devotion to duty manifested under heavy machine gun and shell fire. A few instances are given:

On September 28th, Lieutenant H. L. Rodgers, 1st Sergeant William J. Trevitt, and Private Charles Basehart, Company A, were leading three Platoons during the advance on Cierges, north of Ivoir, and were subjected to an intense German artillery barrage. A shell fell practically at their feet, fracturing both legs of Sergeant Trevitt. The coolness and exceptional fortitude displayed by Sergeant Trevitt won the admiration of every man and inspired them throughout the attack.

Private Edward J. Geis, a runner of Company D, was ordered to find a certain Infantry Captain (for the purpose of determining the position of this company), without any knowledge as to where this Infantry captain might be found. Two days later, Private Geis was found unable to walk and exhausted. He was ordered back to a hospital. While on the front lines he was seen hunting

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this captain and giving first aid to the wounded as he went along. His determination and devotion to duty were inspiring.

On the third day, September 28th, a group of D Company machine gunners were huddled together in a shell hole, seeking some protection from the intense artillery fire. One shell landed nearby, wounding an Infantryman, who cried out when he was struck. Sergeant Albert Ficks with reckless disregard for his own safety, started forward and rendered first aid. Later the wounded man died, but the heroism of Sergeant Ficks, of Company D, made a deep impression.

Throughout the entire Meuse-Argonne offensive, Bugler George Fleishman, Company C, stood by his post as orderly to Captain Siddall, with marked faithfulness. At the time, Captain Siddall was exposed to mustard gas, Bugler Fleishman was exposed to the same shell. He remained, however, with Lieutenant Rew, who assumed command after Captain Siddall was removed to the hospital, and "stuck it out" until forced to be evacuated at Gits, Belgium, several weeks later.

Another case of remarkable devotion to duty was that of Private Russell Webb, Company A, who served as orderly and right hand man to Captain Pierce. Private Webb had been entrusted with Company Commander's battle maps, and these never left his hands, except when called for. Unafraid and ever smiling, Webb was very much in the action until wounded before Cierges. Still clutching the roll of maps, he refused to be moved all day, but was finally evacuated after dark. His faithful work and smiling good nature have ever since been missed by his Captain and comrades.

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Immediately after the close of the Argonne offensive, 1st Lieutenant Clyde M. Linduff, in recognition of his ability as an instructor in machine gunnery, was ordered back to the States as instructor, being chosen by the Division Commander.

An additional narrative follows:

While many German prisoners were taken by the different organizations, during the first day of the Meuse-Argonne offensive, to Privates Walter Keeter and Sam Lafalce, Company C, belongs the credit for capturing four "Heinies" behind our own lines after the first wave had passed over. The prisoners begged their captors not to kill them, and looked very much relieved when they were marched off to the rear.

Toward evening, on September 30th, the fifth day of the drive, Privates Lewis Putnam Bragg and Walter McAdams, Headquarters, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, delivered the relief orders to the companies in the front line, and early the following morning Companies A, B and D withdrew to the main cross roads in the Bois de Montfaucon. Company C was not relieved until late in the afternoon of October 1st. The Battalion formed on the cross roads, fell in line in the Divisional column, and after a long, hard march, returned through Avocourt and Bois de Hesse to Bois Parois above Recicourt, bivouacking there during the night of October 1-2.

During the five-day drive the Battalion casualties were fairly heavy. The following officers were wounded:

Company A—

2nd Lt. John C. Litty, September 30th, severe shrapnel wounds.

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Company B—

Captain Robert E. Kennedy, September 30th,
severe shrapnel wounds.

2nd Lt. Paul B. Brigham, September 30th,
slightly gassed.

2nd Lt. Arch D. McCartney, September 30th,
severe shrapnel wounds.

Company C—

1st Lt. Harold L. Hubbell, September 29th,
slight gunshot.

Captain Kingdon T. Siddall, September 30th,
severely gassed.

Company D—

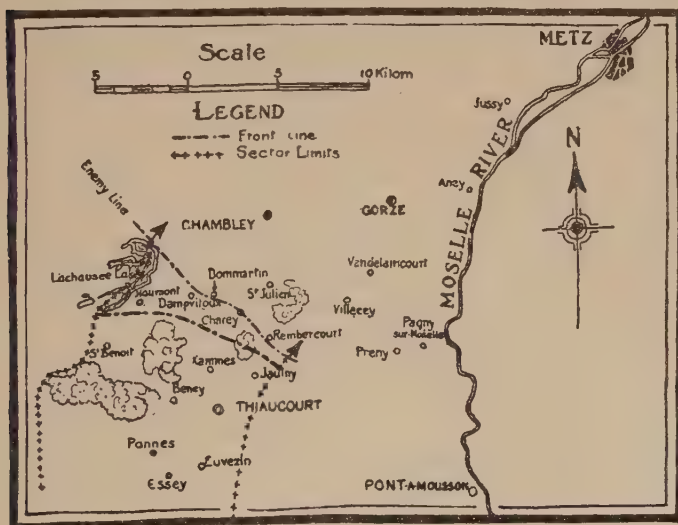
2nd Lt. Frank H. Halbeisen, September 30th,
gassed.

During the drive exceptionally good work was done by ammunition and ration drivers and wagoners, who drove almost up to the front lines under severe shell fire time and again.

The Battalion rested on October 2nd, and until the afternoon of October 3rd, bivouaced in the woods above Recicourt. At dusk, on the third day, the Battalion hiked about five kilometers and embussed on French trucks, traveling all that night and finally debussing about 10:00 A. M., October 4th, and remaining in the woods near Rigny St. Martin (Meurthe et Moselle) until that evening, when they hiked fifteen kilometers to Menillot (Meurthe et Moselle). Here they rested in billets. On the afternoon of October 7th, the men again embussed on Division trucks, and landed at Pannes (Meurthe et Moselle), on one of the darkest and most rainy nights imaginable.

Saint-Mihiel Sector

THE same night the Battalion arrived at Pannes in the St. Mihiel Sector, we relieved the machine gun battalion, which was a part of the 89th Division. This Sector was the most disagreeable of any sector we had been in. There was little protection by way of dug-outs or trenches for the men. This condition combined with the great quantity of gas shells sent over by the Boche, and continuous rain and mud, made the holding of this Sector almost unbearable. Battalion and 74th



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Brigade Headquarters were located at Pannes. The town was shelled nightly, and days were filled with aeroplane activity. Finally on the night of October 16th, we were relieved by the 109th Machine Gun Battalion of the 28th Division (Penna.), and embussed for Dongermain (Meurthe et Moselle), which was reached early in the morning of the 17th. On the trip through Essey, a number of shells dropped very close to the truck train. The rest period at Dongermain (near Toul) from that time until the 20th was the first real relief and relaxation the officers and men had experienced since the Meuse-Argonne offensive. On the morning of the 20th we entrained and left at 5:00 A. M., bound for Flanders.

Belgium—1st Phase

AFTER traveling for two days, we detrained near Wonnebeke, Belgium, on the afternoon of October 22nd, and slept that night in dug-outs. Early the following morning the Battalion started on a 27-kilometer hike over No Man's Land, arriving at Gits, Belgium, near Roulers, in the evening. Lieutenant C. E. T. Tousley and Lieutenant Thomas W. Denham were sent to a hospital the following day with Influenza. Lieutenant Samuel A. Miller and Lieutenant R. R. Orwig had previously been evacuated just prior to leaving Dongermain, to a hospital at Toul, also with Influenza. On October 28th, the march was resumed to Pitthem, Belgium, remaining there until the 30th. On that night, each one of the companies moved out of Pitthem to a point near Olsene, Belgium, with the Infantry Battalions to which they were attached.

On October 25th, Major Hall was relieved of command and Captain K. T. Siddall, who had just rejoined the organization, assumed command. The following extracts taken from reports cover the first drive in Flanders, officially designated as the "Ypres-Lys Offensive," October 31st to November 4th:

Report of Captain F. L. Pierce, Company A:

On October 30, 1918, Company A was bivouaced in a wood beyond Thielt, Belgium, and at 4:00 P. M. we moved on toward Olsene with the second battalion of the

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147th Infantry, to which we were attached, and which was commanded by Major I. N. Dube. We were hiking merrily along with the rolling kitchen steaming and smoking over a good supper, when suddenly the column was halted, and Captain Pierce went forward to investigate. He returned with the information that the drive which we had been expecting was to start in the morning, 5:30 A. M., of October 31st, and that we were a part of the Corps Reserve. Immediately we prepared for action. The kitchen was brought up and the supper consumed by the road side. Light packs were made and the train, with the exception of the gun carts, was sent back to Thielt, in command of Lieutenant Fullman. At 7:00 P. M. we took up the march again and at nine we halted at a cross roads and found billets there for the night. The next morning we were awakened by the roar of our own barrage, and the battle was on. It was not long before we saw the first results in the steady stream of Boche prisoners being sent to the rear and our own casualties. About this time, orders were received to have Lieutenant Harry Rodgers, the second in command of Company A, report up in the line to command Company D, all of whose officers had been wounded. To "A" Company's regret he is still there at the present writing, but he has our good wishes as a company commander.

We held this position all day and during the afternoon were reinforced by the arrival of our kitchen, so that hot meals again became the rule. About 6:00 P. M. we moved on toward Olsene, crossed the Lys, and took refuge for the night in a large mill building—said to have been a Boche prison camp on the outskirts of Olsene.

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Here we received good reports of what the boys up in the front line were doing. The next day, November 1st, at 1:00 P. M., we were on our way again with the 2nd Battalion. About 4:00 P. M. we halted and selected some farm houses for billets, but we just had time to eat supper and get on the move again. This time we had a long hike and we resolved that the boys up ahead were making some headway, judging by the way we had to hike to keep up. We passed through Cruyshautem and moved on toward Apelhoek. This place proved to be very difficult to locate, as it is nothing more than a few farm houses. Finally Major Dube, with the aid of Private DeFau, a Belgian of Company A, found the place at 11:00 P. M., and we commandeered a farm house. The Belgian people here were extremely hospitable. They had never seen Americans before, and having just been liberated from Boche rule, they gave



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us just about everything we wanted. They gave the officers their only beds and found places for all the men. Here we remained all of the next day, November 2nd, and about this time, Company A realized that for real rest and relaxation the corps reserve can't be beat. However it was our turn to get a little rest after the long front line occupancy at St. Mihiel.

The next day, November 3rd, when we were all ready to begin preparations to relieve the forward units, orders were received to withdraw, as the Division was being relieved. Accordingly at 5:00 P. M. we set sail in the opposite direction and two days later arrived in Thielt, which concluded our first operation in Belgium.

Report of Captain W. L. Jenks, Company B:

On October 30, 1918, Company B was stationed at Pitthem, Belgium, together with the remainder of the Battalion and the 147th Infantry. That afternoon we were reported and attached to the 3rd Battalion of the 147th Infantry, as was customary preparatory to going into action.

This same evening we moved forward to a new area, on the Thielt-Deynze road, about one-half kilometer to the east of Thielt. We bivouaced here until dark of the following day. Under the cover of darkness we pushed forward to a farm, which was along the "axis of Liaison," about one kilometer out of Olsene. Arriving here about 10:00 P. M. the men were immediately instructed to make up light packs and distribute themselves about the barns and other small buildings on the farm, and secure what sleep they could. At the officers meeting, conducted by Major Patton, the Commanding Officer of the 3rd Battalion, 147th Infantry, we learned that we

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were to be the Corps Reserve. Early the next morning the barrage came down and the front line went over. We remained at the farm until noon of the following day, November 2nd. By this time the attack had advanced far enough to allow us, the Corps Reserve, to move forward. In accordance with the instructions given, we advanced to the Chateau on the Olsene-Deynze road, about one-half kilometer east of Olsene. At nightfall we continued the advance and landed in the woods surrounding the large Chateau near Wannagem-Lede. That night we were subjected to heavy aerial bombardment, but suffered no casualties in the company. We remained in the woods until the night of the 4th of November, when we were relieved. In the course of our movement out, a stray shell struck the road alongside of our kitchen, killing Lieutenant Renner, Medical Corps, Wagoner Harry Dingee, and wounding our three only cooks. The remainder of the night was spent at Olsene. The morning of the 5th, we made tracks for Thielt, arriving about 3:00 P. M.

Report of 1st Lieutenant Clyde J. Rew, Commanding Company C:

Left Gits October 28, 1918, under command of 1st Lieutenant Clyde J. Rew. Left Pitthem October 29, 1918, at 1:30 o'clock. Arrived at Olsene October 30th, 4:00 o'clock. The Third Platoon relieved French at gun positions immediately. The other Platoons remained under cover at Chateau de Olsene during the day. Company was attached to the 2nd Battalion of the 148th Infantry. On the night of October 30th, the remaining platoons relieved the French. Went "over the top" at 5:30 A. M., October 31st, under creeping barrage of

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French and Belgian Artillery. Advance impeded by heavy enemy machine gun fire. Left flank unprotected by the French, who failed to keep up with our advance. Reached first objective at dusk. Number of casualties the first day was 19, of which six were killed or mortally wounded. Twelve mules killed at Olsene by artillery fire. Second day, November 1st, advanced to second objective without encountering resistance. Second objective near Cruyshautem, arriving about 8:30 A. M. Continued advance at 11:30 A. M., arriving at final objective, Le Escaut river at 3:00 P. M., where we "dug in," under enemy machine gun fire. Headquarters established at Chateau de Heurne. Immediately after dark more advanced positions were taken, and the following distribution of forces made:

- 1st Platoon supporting Company H, 148th Infantry, in reserve.
- 2nd Platoon, supporting Company G, 148th Infantry, left flank.
- 3rd Platoon, supporting Company F, 148th Infantry, right flank.

Harrassing fire was brought to bear upon the enemy lines. A futile attempt was made to cross the river. On the night of November 2nd, the 1st Platoon, less one gun squad, with Company H, less one platoon, effected crossing of the river under heavy artillery and machine gun fire, establishing front line five hundred meters from Welden. On the night of November 3-4th, the remainder of the 1st Platoon and Company H crossed. Meantime the train, under command of Lieutenant Cyril H. Sotherland, advanced to Lede and were sending supplies of

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ammunition and rations to Huerne each night despite heavy artillery fire of the enemy. These positions were held until relieved and constant machine gun fire harassed the enemy in spite of his retaliating artillery barrages. Six additional casualties were reported. On the night of November 5th, we were relieved by the French and proceeded to Olsene, and on the evening of November 5th, at 4:00 P. M., left Olsene for Thielt for rest period.

Extract from narrative of Corporal Kenneth Koking, Company D:

On the morning of October 31st, Company D, attached to the 3rd Battalion of the 148th Infantry, began its first drive in Belgium. The front line at this time was just outside of the town of Olsene. The first day of the drive our combat wagon was the first to cross the newly constructed bridge over the Lys River, and under heavy shell fire. The ammunition was taken to the center of Olsene and turned over to the belt filling station, which kept all guns plentifully supplied. On the morning of the 31st, both officers of the Company, Captain Francis J. Scarr, and 2nd Lieutenant Benjamin F. Malone, were severely wounded and carried to the rear.

Sergeant Albert Ficks promptly reorganized the Company and carried on the attack in a highly creditable and daring manner. At one time, he advanced ahead of the Infantry with three guns to destroy a machine gun nest, and in so doing was caught in our own rolling artillery barrage. He was forced to retire, but again took up the advanced positions immediately after the barrage was lifted and succeeded in putting the machine gun nests out of action, allowing the Infantry to advance.

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One hour later he was wounded and carried off the field.

Sergeant Wilbur Grosse took command of the company, which was advancing with the Infantry, but a short time later was so badly gassed by a shell striking close to him that he had to be evacuated. Many men had been wounded and several guns destroyed. It was at this critical moment that Lieutenant Harry L. Rodgers arrived and took command, having been sent up from Company A. He reorganized the company into two Platoons with seven guns.

The following day an advance of twelve kilometers brought us to the town of Huerne and west of the Escaut River. A great many gas shells were sent over and one gun was a target for a direct hit, killing Gunner William Steele and wounding Private Leo Reisberg. With only six guns the task of crossing the river under heavy machine gun and artillery fire had to be undertaken. The Infantry had attempted to construct a bridge in one place, but the men were picked off one by one. The Sergeant in charge then asked for assistance from us, and three guns were sent to locate the snipers and put them out of action. This was accomplished successfully and the bridge completed, enabling one Infantry Company and one machine gun crew to cross. This was the only gun and the only Infantry company to cross the river for twenty-four hours. This gun was in charge of Corporal Victor Cramer. The artillery barrage of the enemy increased in intensity and concentrated on this Infantry Battalion and Company D, who were the only units which had crossed the river. At one time the flashes from the German artillery could be plainly seen. Two guns were placed in the second story of a house,

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using the shades as a firing screen, opened fire, silencing the Boche artillery.

Lieutenant Dwight L. Brown was sent up to Company D the second day of the drive, and placed second in command. He exhibited marked bravery and handled his men in such a cool headed and careful manner, as to inspire his whole command. He was later severely wounded by a machine gun sniper and carried back. He was subsequently evacuated to No. 8 British Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, France, where he fought a losing battle, and died November 29th, 1918.

The night we were relieved, a twenty-minute barrage was laid down by the Boche, and a counter attack launched. It was repulsed, but during this barrage Privates Roy Myers and Samuel Kerper crossed the river to escort the French to their positions. Private Kerper was wounded and Private Myers gassed.

During the drive many German planes flew over our lines, dropping bombs and using their machine guns. One of these planes, Private George Kovacevich, gunner, brought down, the plane falling between the lines.

The following incidents are related by Private Charles Conaway, Company C, in his narrative:

In the first Flanders Offensive, Private Forest Pemberton fell mortally wounded, pierced through by enemy machine gun bullets. Corporal Leo Damicon and others of his comrades nearby offered aid to a nearby dressing station, and while they made preparations to carry him back he implored his companions to carry on. When Corporal Damicon proffered his assistance, the stricken man said, "Get them, Leo, they got me." He died

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shortly after, in spite of the aid they sought to render him.

Much has been written concerning the unusual events of the war, but the Third Platoon witnessed a show all their own during the first Flanders offensive. The Platoon was "dug in" on the reverse slope of the railroad embankment parallel to the enemy's line and along the Escaut. The enemy was "putting over" shells of various sizes at pretty regular intervals and the gunners were kept busy dodging pieces of shrapnel and debris. Some time previous the Boche had mined the railroad in anticipation of an Allied advance and had failed to explode part of the charges. Suddenly one of the H. E.'s struck a mine, throwing a steel rail far over into an adjoining field and adding to the general confusion of the moment.

The circumstance of a shell "dudding" has furnished many a narrow escape throughout the war. Privates Theis, Swartout and McCay were carrying rations to the Third Platoon during the Flanders Battle, and on their return trip were proceeding toward the Chateau, where Company and Infantry Battalion Headquarters were located. At the first sound of the approaching shell they threw themselves down on the stone road, and in that way prevented a direct hit, for the shell passed directly over them and "dudded" in the ground about five feet from where they lay. Had it exploded as timed, the entire party would have been annihilated.

The second day of the drive toward the Escaut, November 1st, the Third Platoon was in action near the canal. The gunners had their pieces laid and were waiting for fire orders from the Infantry Commander. The enemy machine guns were stationed across an open

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field and the space of "No Man's Land" between the two forces was occupied by an abandoned farm house. The entire front was under the eyes of the different commanders who were watching for the appearance of the enemy through their field glasses. At length groups of men and women began to sally out of the house in the direction of the enemy's lines. The machine gun observers reported the occurrence to their gunners with the additional information that although the people appeared to be Belgians they were convinced that they were Germans dressed in cast-off civilian clothing. However, the Infantry Commander was of a different opinion and refused to allow them to use their guns. The day following the Huns repeated the trick. But they were prevented from making a success of the ruse, for the gunners opened fire and put them to flight. The Germans had been using the house as a storage place for ammunition, and had been driven to this subterfuge in order to supply themselves with much needed ammunition, camouflaging the belt boxes and Maxims as "infants" in the arms of the "women."

An incident of the first Flanders Offensive illustrating American pluck and the way of the American soldier in battle is furnished by the conduct of Sergeant Fred Demmler. Our Company went "over the top" on the morning of the 31st of October, near the Chateau de Olsene, from positions along the railroad tracks about nine hundred meters from the enemy front line. The advance was begun under a rolling barrage furnished by the French guns in support. Sergeant Demmler commanded a squad of the First Platoon whose guns were in support. Promptly at 5:30 the advance was begun.

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The Platoon had little more than cleared the railroad when they were caught in the German counter barrage, shells falling everywhere, and making any attempt at taking cover worse than useless. About seventy-five meters beyond the tracks, Sergeant Demmler was struck by pieces of an exploding H. E. that fell in the midst of the squad he led. Corporals Damicon and Marlatt stopped and offered aid and assistance to a place where medical attention could be had, but to each his answer was the same, "Keep on with the advance, they need everyone of you up ahead." Later Sergeant Demmler was found by runners returning to the Company and carried to the Olsene dressing station. Three days later he died in the hospital. The splendid record of this brave soldier has won the admiration of all who knew him.

The morning of the 31st of October, when the Company went "over the top" near the city of Olsene, Belgium, the mule train with reserve bulk ammunition, remained on the grounds of the Chateau de Olsene. The mules were tied to trees near the Chateau while the men were quartered in an abandoned farm house about six hundred meters distant. During the German counter barrage (about 7:30 A. M.) someone reported to Private Raymond Steele that his mule was loose. In spite of the heavy shelling he set out at once. On arrival there he found that a number of the animals had been killed by pieces of the flying H. E.'S. Realizing that the remainder might be saved by quick work in getting them under the cover of the nearby barn, he led them in one by one. Three were killed before he could get them away from the clump of trees. Private Steele barely

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escaped from being crushed under one of the animals when it fell. Due to Private Steele's efforts, enough mules were saved to carry forward much-needed ammunition to the Company later, and to haul back the guns and equipment when they were relieved.

General DeGoute, commanding the 6th French Army, says of the crossing of the Escaut River:

Attempting an operation of war of unheard of audacity, the American units crossed the overflowed Escaut, under fire of the enemy, and maintained themselves on the opposite bank of the river in spite of his counter attacks. Gun teams of the First and Second Platoons played a prominent part in this achievement of the American arms. Squads commanded by Corporals Marlatt and Barnard, under the leadership of 1st Sergeant Carl R. Hentz, First Platoon commander, effected the crossing of the river early in the morning of November 2nd, and on the morning following were joined by Corporal Rice and his squad. Corporal Damicon crossed with his squad later that day.

Corporal Leon McGowan, a gunner at that time, furnishes the following account:

Early in the morning of November 3rd, the order was given by the Infantry Commander, whose company we were supporting, to move forward to the river. Arriving there it was found that it would be impossible to find sufficient cover to maintain a foothold, even along our side of the river. Investigation revealed that the only means of crossing the stream was by way of a narrow log, formerly used as a foot-bridge. The log furnished a risky means of crossing at best, and the hazards were greatly increased by the continuous fire of the enemy.

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One "H" Company man was drowned in the swift waters of the river, and I was saved from a similar fate only by the quick work of my comrades. The Infantry company and our Platoon "dug in" on the opposite bank about 3:30 in the morning and later advanced about one kilometer, the latter positions fronting a large willow grove that furnished ample protection from enemy observation.

The last night up, the Platoon and Infantry held out under a heavy enemy artillery barrage, and in addition withstood an attack from enemy aeroplanes dropping grenades and bombs and firing down the line of defense with their machine guns. During the entire action, the little command was flanked on three sides by the enemy and exposed to direct fire from the enemy artillery.

We were relieved on the night of the 4th of November by the French, who, however, failed to cross the river and follow up the advantage we had gained. Three runners were sent to guide up the relieving troops, two from the Infantry and one Private Walter Keeter, from the machine gun Platoon. The Infantry runners were killed on the way to the Infantry Battalion Headquarters and Private Keeter reached there severely wounded. This alone is proof of the intensity of the German barrage fire.

During this first Flanders Offensive, the following officers were wounded:

Captain Francis J. Scarr, Company D, gunshot, October 31, 1918.

2nd Lt. Benjamin F. Malone, Company D, gunshot, October 31, 1918.

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1st Lt. James L. Pease, Company C, gunshot,
October 31, 1918.

2nd Lt. Dwight L. Brown, Company D, gunshot; wounded November 2, 1918; died November 29, 1918, at No. 8 British Stationary Hospital, Boulogne, France.

Following the first drive the various companies of this Battalion withdrew to Thielt, Belgium, for a brief rest period. Here Major Jefferson Davis Atwood, transferred from the 143rd Machine Gun Battalion, 40th Division, assumed command.

Belgium—2nd Phase

THE second drive in Flanders, officially designated as the "Ypres-Lys Offensive, November 9-11th, 1918," found the companies of the 136th Machine Gun Battalion again separated and attached to the various Infantry battalions.

The report of Captain Frederick L. Pierce, Company A, follows:

At 4:00 A. M., November 10, 1918, I was ordered to move to Syngem and take up a position near cross roads directly east of said town, and about three-fourths kilometer west of Escaut River. My mission was to support the 1st Battalion, 147th Infantry, from this position and protect it during the crossing of the river. I arrived at the eastern edge of Syngem with men and train at 7:00 A. M. There I prepared for action, the men taking up their machine gun loads, and converting their heavy packs to light packs, and the carts were sent back to a position under cover. At this point I met the Division Machine Gun Officer and the Cominanding Officer of the 147th Infantry. No American Infantry had advanced beyond this point. Some French troops had advanced a few hundreds meters beyond. The D. M. G. O. and myself then went ahead to reconnoiter and advanced across fields, avoiding the road which was under fire, to a group of farm houses, at cross roads, three-fourths kilometer west of Escaut River. We found the terrain to be

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a difficult watery marsh or swamp, with numerous streams and canals to be crossed. At the farm house, it was decided that machine guns at this point could effectually protect the Infantry, so orders were sent back for one Platoon to move up across the fields. Shortly afterward I ordered up another Platoon and kept the third Platoon in reserve in the rear. The first Platoon, commanded by Lieutenant Theodore A. Kluver, and the second by Lieutenant Paul G. Brigham, then made their way up across the fields. In this advance a system of infiltration was used—one man advancing at a time with 50 to 100 meters between men. As soon as the enemy observed the machine gunners advancing across the open field, they of course subjected them to a heavy machine gun fire, and later their artillery was played upon them. The men of the gun crews are to be commended for the manner in which they advanced over this difficult terrain under fire. The going was heavy at all times, numerous streams and ditches had to be crossed, and at one point they unhesitatingly waded across a canal three feet deep, holding the guns and ammunition overhead, there being no bridge at hand. Further than this, there was little bunching up of men, and the two Platoons reached the farm house with all their equipment and sustained but two slight casualties during the advance.

One Platoon of four guns was disposed along a ditch lined by a hedge extending perpendicular to the river. They had fairly good cover from view, and immediately "dug in." The guns had a good field of fire on the heights held by the enemy beyond the river. Another Platoon was disposed a hundred meters to the left of

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said ditch in a turnip field. To reach the later position, open country had to be traversed, and these men were subjected to heavy machine gun fire. They reached their positions, however, and entrenched themselves and guns with great difficulty. Their Platoon Commander, Lieutenant Brigham, had been wounded before the advance and was not in the action at all. The two sections were under Sergeants Stark and Allison, who did most excellent work in the absence of officers. This Platoon was then subjected to an hour or so of heavy artillery fire, during which they kept their guns firing, and suffered but one casualty, and that one because he had provided insufficient protection for himself. These two Platoons were in position about noon, and all afternoon were engaged in firing upon suspected enemy machine gun positions. The Infantry by this time was filtering up and later "dug themselves in" as a skirmish



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line. But two Infantry Platoons advanced to this forward area. Later they pushed farther forward and I re-inforced their right flank by pushing one of my Platoons forward.

After dark I went to the rear to confer with the Infantry Commander, and it was planned to cross the river that night. I returned to the farm house where my P. C. had been "dug in" behind a straw stack, and arranged to move forward to the river and cover the crossing of the Infantry. A reconnaissance had just been made to select these forward positions when the orders were changed, and about midnight I was directed to withdraw from my present position, cross the river two, kilometers south of there, and report to the Commanding Officer, 2nd Battalion, 147th Infantry. We withdrew, marched (carrying equipment) to the new crossing and crossed the river at 4:00 A. M., the foot bridge there still being under machine gun fire, and "dug in" on the east bank. I reported to the C. O. 2nd Battalion, 147th Infantry, and received word of the signing of the Armistice at 5:00 A. M., November 11, 1918.

The following is a report from Captain W. L. Jenks, Company B:

We rested in Thielt until noon of the 8th of November. This time we started off for our new section of the line as the advance troops. At nightfall we arrived at Deynze and billeted here until the following evening. From here we advanced to a farm about one kilometer to the east of Auwegem. The entire company was put into one barn at about 11:00 P. M. At 4:00 A. M., the morning of the 10th of November, orders came instructing us to deliver an attack at once. The Company was

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hastily rounded up, fallen in, and then proceeded to Syngem. Due to the inability of the Engineers to construct a bridge across the Escaut River, we were compelled to wait at Syngem, which was by this time under heavy shell fire. We remained here all that day. During the afternoon one Platoon, under Sergeant Oscar Hanson, went forward to see if by any chance they might help neutralize the enemy fire. No targets showed themselves. Along about 2:00 A. M., the morning of the 11th of November, news of the signing of the Armistice reached us.

Extract from the report of Captain K. T. Siddall, Company C:

Left Thielt November 9th, for Deynze enroute to the front. Left Deynze November 10th for the locality of Huysse. We were held here as French Army Corps reserve, and were at the same location when the Armistice was signed, November 11th.

The following is an extract from the report of 1st Lieutenant Harry L. Rodgers, Commanding Company D:

On November 9th we left Thielt and marched to Deynze, where we stayed for the night. The following morning we were attached to the 3rd Battalion of the 148th Infantry, left this town and marched to Auwegem. In this drive we were in brigade reserve. However, this same day we sent one Platoon to the front line, Sergeant Forrest N. Price in charge, being attached to the 2nd Battalion of the 147th Infantry. We occupied these positions until the signing of the Armistice.

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Extract from narrative of Private Elmer Kelley, a runner of Company B:

The Major commanding the 3rd Battalion of the 147th Infantry wished to know Captain Pierce's position and whether he could get his Company across the river. Inasmuch as communication by runner was the only method available, he called on me for the job. He gave me encouragement before I started by saying, "A *couple* of fellows got through alright today, and I did also, and I think you will." He showed me the map, and I started out. I did not get very far until I understood what he meant when he said, "A couple fellows got through alright," for men were lying on each side of the road, with shells bursting, first on one side of the road and then on the other. Machine gun bullets hitting the road also made an unpleasant sound. I stopped beside an old house and watched the Boche traverse to the right, then to the left, and then hit the road. I decided to continue the journey; was forced to wade the canal, the water coming to my waist, and then hurried to Captain Pierce. Up there shells were bursting everywhere and one could hardly see for smoke from burning houses. After I delivered the message, Captain Pierce came back with me. The next morning at 3:05 the news of the signing of the Armistice was received, and at 3:06 A. M. some soldiers in an old house had found a piano and were singing "The End of a Perfect Day."

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During the morning the following Secret message was received:

Hq. 37th Division,
November 11, 1918,
Hour 8:45 A. M.

G-3

Doc. No. 683

OPERATIONS MESSAGE No. 30.

1. By direction of Marshal Foch, hostilities will cease at 11 hours, November 11, 1918.

2. This Division will not move beyond the line reached at 7 hours.

3. No additional troops will be moved beyond the Escaut.

4. Until receipt of further instructions all communication with the enemy is forbidden.

By command of Major General Farnsworth:

Dana T. Merrill,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

Sumner Waite,
A. C. of S. G-3.

From November 10th until November 17th, Battalion Headquarters was located at Auwegem, Belgium, at which point Chaplain Edmund A. Baxter joined the organization. 2nd Lieutenant R. T. Ashby reported to the organization on the evening of November 10th. Companies A, B and D rejoined Battalion Headquarters at Elene, Belgium, where the Battalion was stationed, November 17-18, 1918. Company C rejoined the Battalion on November 18th at Hautem-St. Levein, Belgium, where the Battalion was billeted from November 18th to November 21, 1918.



LT. CLYDE E. T. TOUSLEY
ADJUTANT

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Then began the "March to the Sea," and out of Belgium as follows:

Station	Arrived	Left
Dickele, Belgium	November 21st	November 22nd
Astene, Belgium	November 22nd	November 23rd
Desselghem, Belgium	November 23rd	December 4th
Iseghem, Belgium	December 4th	December 5th
Lindeken, Belgium	December 5th	December 6th
Oostvleteren, Belgium	December 6th	December 7th
Cinq Chemins (Nord), France	December 7th	December 17th
Eringhem (Nord), France	December 17th	January 15, 1919

On November 21st, 1st Lieutenant Harry L. Rodgers, Company D, and 2nd Lieutenant Earl C. Grebe, Company B, with ten men from each company, left by truck for Brussels, arriving late that night. The following morning they escorted King and Queen of Belgium upon their triumphal entry into Brussels, November 22nd, and were later reviewed by their Majesties. The following morning they left Brussels by truck and rejoined the Battalion at Desselghem, Belgium, on November 24th.

On December 17th the following order was issued:

Headquarters 37th Division,
A. P. O. 763, American E. F.,
December 17, 1918.

General Orders No. 84

2. The following named officers and enlisted men, 37th Division, are awarded the Belgium War Cross by the King of the Belgians for exceptionally gallant conduct in action during the operations of the 37th Division, U. S. Army in Belgium:

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Captain Kingdon T. Siddall, Infantry.

1st Lt. Harry L. Rodgers, Infantry.

1st Lt. Clyde J. Rew, Infantry.

Sergeant Fred B. Stark.

Sergeant Oscar Hanson.

Private George Kovacevich.

Corporal John M. Maxwell.

By command of Major General Farnsworth:

Dana T. Merrill,

Colonel, General Staff,

Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

R. E. Fraile,

Adjutant General.

Division Adjutant.

The presentation ceremony took place on the historic square of Esquelbecq at 2:00 P. M., December 17, 1918.

The following citations are also quoted:

Headquarters 37th Division,

A. P. O. 763, American E. F.,

December 24, 1918.

General Orders No. 86

1. The Division Commander desires to record in the General Orders of the 37th Division his appreciation of the meritorious services of the following named officers and enlisted men, who, by their splendid conduct and devotion to duty, have especially contributed to the successful operation of the Division in France and Belgium against the enemy:

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2nd Lt. Theodore A. Kluver, Infantry.

Company A—

Sergeant Edson Stubbs.

Sergeant John T. Allison.

Sergeant William Olson.

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Sergeant Joseph V. Reichel.
Corporal George R. Parsons.
Corporal David E. Jacobs.
Corporal William McAllister.
Corporal William Jones.
Corporal Jesse Lechleiter.
Private John J. Bloom.
Private Wilbur S. Strine.
Private Charles W. Beatty.
Private Lorin W. Hays (killed in action).
Private William E. Bigelow.
Private Howard E. Annen.
Private George W. Smith.
Private Carl B. Kuper.

Company B—

1st Sergeant Arthur Monastere.
Sergeant Harry Delucas.
Sergeant Kleatis Jakmidas.
Sergeant Donald Graham.
Corporal Charles Gillies.
Corporal Roy Leaman.
Corporal James Gardner.
1 Cl. Private Henry Hiser.
1 Cl. Private Elmer Kelly.
1 Cl. Private Charles Duell.
1 Cl. Private Edward Adams.
Private Ernest Shea.
Private Charles Sweaney.

Company C—

Sergeant Fred A. Demmler (died of wounds).
Sergeant Leroy Jones.
Sergeant George H. Smith.
Sergeant Emerson Kriebel.
Sergeant Thomas Bosworth.
Sergeant Joseph D. Shultz.
Sergeant Carl R. Hentz.
Corporal Howard Swartout.
Corporal John T. Maxwell.

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Corporal John Klingler.
Corporal Leo A. Damicon.
Corporal Felix Marlatt.
Corporal Alva B. Rice.
Corporal Mark Cannavino.
Corporal George Coverdale.
Corporal William R. Smith.
Corporal George Sanders.
Corporal Dewey A. Dustman.
Bugler George P. Fleishman.
Private Thomas Rich.
Private Clyde Read.
Private Rossiter Hobbs.
Private Raymond Summers.
Private Clair Dunning (killed in action).
Private Arthur Brode.
Private Edward Dyer.
Private Forest Pemberton (killed in action).
Private Harold Runyan.
Private William Richison.
Private Joseph Eunello.
Private Sydney Murphy.
Private Clyde Bender.
Private Angelo Rosso.
Private Frank C. Creque.
Private Herman Blumenschein.
Private Edward A. Hare.
Private George W. Parsons.
Private Frank D. Murray.
Private Albert Baier.
Private William Skilton.

Company D—

Sergeant Benjamin Crolley.
Sergeant Forest N. Price.
Corporal William A. Peden.
Corporal Thomas Hughes.
Private Roy W. Myers.
Private Samuel V. Kerper.

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Private George Nikas.
Private John A. Barr.
Private Jefferson A. Lloyd.
Private Carl Petrick.
Private Willis W. Timberlake.

Medical Detachment—

Sergeant Joseph Snyder.
1 Cl. Private William F. Horne.

By command of Major General Farnsworth:

G. W. Stuart,
Colonel, Infantry,
Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

R. E. Fraile,
Adjutant General,
Division Adjutant.

On the 8th of January, 1919, three personal gifts from General Petain of the French Army, called "The Saviour of Paris," were received to be distributed to enlisted men as a reward of merit. These gifts were presented by Major J. D. Atwood to the following:

Bn. Sergeant Major Myrell L. Frazier.
Wagoner Ben Piazz.
Private Walter O. Heck.

The names of the above men were reported to the Division Commander.

On the afternoon of January 15th, the Battalion entrained for the Alencon Area. Companies A, B and D, Battalion Headquarters, entraining at Arneke, and Company C at Esquelbecq Station, France. The Battalion arrived at La Huitte, near Alencon, and hiked 15 kilometers, Companies A, B and C and Battalion Headquarters being located at St. Remy du Plain, and Company D three kilometers distant, at Saosnes, France.

Pursuant to paragraph 116, Special Order No. 3, G. H. Q., American E. F., January 3, 1919, the follow-



"A BIT OF FLANDERS"

Lt. Col. J. D. Atwood—Mlle. Flavie Donaker
and
Lt. Clyde E. T. Tousley
Eringhem

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ing officers were transferred to the 90th Division and left the Battalion upon its arrival at St. Remy du Plain, the 90th Division, forming a part of the Army of Occupation, Capt. W. L. Jenks, 2nd Lts. R. T. Ashby, F. J. Fullman, W. C. Grebe and T. A. Kluver.

Shortly after arrival at St. Remy du Plain, the following officers were returned from hospitals to duty, together with a large number of enlisted men:

1st Lt. Thomas W. Denham.

1st Lt. Harold L. Hubbell.

1st Lt. James L. Pease.

2nd Lt. Arch D. McCartney.

2nd Lt. Frank H. Halbeisen.

Second Lieutenant Arthur C. Diven, assigned to the 136th Machine Gun Battalion, reported at St. Remy du Plain.

At this juncture should be recorded further incidents relating to the career of Private Bull Dog Bing, Company D:

Last, but not least, comes "Bing", the Military Dog that was born in a "pup tent" near Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and has been in the army ever since. He crossed the ocean with his company, was sea sick too, and has been on every drive and every front in France and Belgium. He was severely gassed in the Argonne, but recovered in some manner peculiar to dogs. He was lost at one time, went A. W. O. L., but attached himself to the 42nd Division. He was later found by Company D train which passed through the town where he and the 42nd unit were billeted. He now wears the Wound and Service Chevrons on his blanket, authorized

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by Special Order No. 3, Headquarters, 136th M. G. Bn.,
January 11, 1919.

STATION LIST

136th Machine Gun Battalion, American E. F.

Station	Arrived	Left
FRANCE:		
Brest (Finistere)	July 5, 1918	July 11, 1918
Sauville (Haute Marne)	July 14, 1918	July 24, 1918
Fontenoy le Jute (Muerthe et Moselle)	July 25, 1918	Aug. 2, 1918
Merviller (Meurthe et Moselle)	Aug. 2, 1918	Sept. 16, 1918
Doncieres (Vosges)	Sept. 16, 1918	Sept. 18, 1918
Fains (Meuse)	Sept. 19, 1918	Sept. 20, 1918
Near Jubicourt (Meuse)	Sept. 20, 1918	Sept. 20, 1918
Bois de Parois, near Recicourt (Meuse)	Sept. 20, 1918	Sept. 26, 1918
Bois de Argonne (Meuse)	Participating in drive Sept. 26 to Oct. 1, 1918.	
Bois Chehenim near Recicourt (Meuse)	Oct. 1, 1918	Oct. 3, 1918
Near Rigny St. Martin (Muerthe et Moselle)	Oct. 4, 1918	Oct. 4, 1918
Menillot (Meurthe et Moselle)	Oct. 4, 1918	Oct. 7, 1918
Pannes (Meurthe et Moselle)	Oct. 7, 1918	Oct. 16, 1918
Dongermain (Meurthe et Moselle)	Oct. 16, 1918	Oct. 20, 1918

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BELGIUM:	Arrived	Left
Near Wonnebecke	Oct. 22, 1918	Oct. 23, 1918
Gits	Oct. 23, 1918	Oct. 28, 1918
Pitthem	Oct. 28, 1918	Oct. 30, 1918
Near Olsene, Belgium,	Oct. 30, 1918	Oct. 31, 1918
Participating in drive	Oct. 31st to Nov. 4, 1918	
Thielt	Nov. 5, 1918	Nov. 9, 1918
Participating in drive	Nov. 9th to Nov. 11, 1918	
Deynze	Nov. 9, 1918	Nov. 10, 1918
Auwegem	Nov. 10, 1918	Nov. 17, 1918
Elene	Nov. 17, 1918	Nov. 18, 1918
Hautem-St. Levein	Nov. 18, 1918	Nov. 21, 1918
Dickele	Nov. 21, 1918	Nov. 22, 1918
Astene	Nov. 22, 1918	Nov. 23, 1918
Desselghem	Nov. 23, 1918	Dec. 4, 1918
Iseghem	Dec. 4, 1918	Dec. 5, 1918
Lindeken	Dec. 5, 1918	Dec. 6, 1918
Oostvleteren	Dec. 6, 1918	Dec. 7, 1918
Cinq Chemins (Nord),		
France near Oost Capel	Dec. 7, 1918	Dec. 17, 1918
Eringhem (Nord), France	Dec. 17, 1918	Jan. 15, 1919
St. Remy du Plain		
(Sarthe), France	Jan. 17, 1919	Feb. 17, 1919
Mezieres-sous-Ballon		
(Sarthe), France	Feb. 17, 1919	Mar. 1, 1919
Brest, France	Mar. 2, 1919	Mar. 11, 1919
Sailed U. S. S.		
Huntington	Mar. 12, 1919	
Arrived Hoboken, New		
Jersey	Mar. 23, 1919	
Camp Merritt, New		
Jersey	Mar. 23, 1919	April 2, 1919

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	Arrived	Left
Youngstown, Ohio	April 3, 1919	April 4, 1919
Massillon, Ohio	April 4, 1919	April 4, 1919
Camp Sherman, Ohio	April 5, 1919	
Discharged from the Service	April 10, 1919	

While billeted in St. Remy du Plain, the following officers reported from the 90th Division, and were assigned as indicated:

Captain Charles E. Turner, Company B.
 2nd Lt. Theodore F. Wheeler, Company A.
 2nd Lt. Bland Proctor, Company B.
 2nd Lt. Archie A. Owens, Company C.
 2nd Lt. Theodore S. Smith, Company D.

On January 27, 1919, the Battalion was moved by trucks from St. Remy du Plain to Alencon, to participate in the review of the 37th Division by General Pershing, at which time the General presented a number of Distinguished Service Crosses to officers and men of the Division. Following the review General Pershing gave the officers of the Division a very interesting talk, congratulated the Division Commander on the fine appearance and fighting ability of the "Buckeye Division", and bade farewell to the officers, after expressing his appreciation of their work in the A. E. F.

Among the men of the 136th Machine Gun Battalion are quite a number who, in their "long pants" days, starred before the footlights and rated "dressers." Seven of these men, since the Armistice, have been playing to full houses around the A. E. F., as members of the 37th Division "Flanders Revue Company," by

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special dispensation of G. H. Q., and thereby proved that good machine gunners can put over "laugh bar-rages" just as well as those of the Vickers variety. General Pershing spent a very happy evening at Alen-con, following the review, attending a "Flanders Revue" performance, and declared as he left for G. H. Q., that it was the best show he had seen in the A. E. F. With Grant A. Martin and William J. Murphy as ends, and Michael A. Melody, interlocutor, the minstrel portion of the show always proved sufficient cause for General Officers wearing stars to temporarily abandon rank and scatter dignity to the winds. The other men in the "Gentlemen, Be Seated" circle were: John J. Dowling, Jr.; Ezra K. Creese; Frank D. Murray, and Kennerdell George. This company played the St. Malo Leave Area theatres; were wonderfully received, and after returning to the Division at Ballon, received individual letters of appreciation from Major General Charles S. Farnsworth, Commanding the 37th Division.

On February 17, 1919, the Battalion hiked 25 kilometers to Mezieres-sous-Ballon (Sarthe), France, where it was billeted until March 1st.

This Battalion was ably represented in pugilistic circles by Private Israel Goldstein, better known in the States by his "ring name," Bobby Reynolds, who made several trips to Paris and won all of the fights in which he participated. We were further represented in the Ballon Area by Sergeant Elmer Gregg, Sergeant Benjamin Crolley, Sergeant Harvey Bailey, who were farmed out to the Commanding General on Detached Service, so as to establish the fistic reputation of the Division beyond any doubt. While at Mezieres, the Battalion

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underwent every known form of inspection, ranging from Company Funds to "cooties", and was declared ready for embarkation.

Several changes in the official personnel occurred at Mezieres. Major Jefferson D. Atwood was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and assigned to the 148th Infantry; Captain Frederick L. Pierce was promoted to Major and assumed command of the Battalion; 1st Lieutenants Harry L. Rodgers and Clyde J. Rew, promoted to Captains and assigned to command Companies D and A, respectively; 2nd Lieutenants Cyril H. Sotherland and Raymond R. Orwig to 1st Lieutenants and assigned to Companies C and D, respectively. Brigadier General William P. Jackson, commanding the 74th Infantry Brigade, was detached to remain in France; 2nd Lieutenant Archie A. Owens, likewise, for further service in France; 1st Lieutenant Joseph I. Hartwig, Battalion Dental Surgeon, transferred to Nantes, France; Chaplain Edmund A. Baxter transferred to Base Section No. 6, Marseilles, France; 1st Lieutenant James L. Pease placed on Detached Service so as to enable him to attend Sorbonne University, Paris, for a course in letters; 1st Lieutenant Harold L. Hubbell transferred to the Engineers at Brest.

While at Mezieres-sous-Ballon, the men whose homes were outside of Ohio, were organized into the following detachments with the officers indicated in charge:

2nd Lt. Theodore S. Wheeler, Camp Grant Detachment.

1st Lt. Oliver E. Maxwell, Camp Dix Detachment.

2nd Lt. Theodore S. Smith, Camp Dix Detachment.

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2nd Lt. Paul G. Brigham, Camp Custer Detachment.

2nd Lt. Bland Proctor, Camp Upton Detachment.

The following officers and enlisted men were presented the French Croix de Guerre for Gallantry in Action at Ballon on February 23, 1919, and cited in French Orders as indicated below:

Headquarters 37th Division,
A. P. O. 763, American E. F.,
February 23, 1919.

Adj.

Doc. No. 292

General Orders No. 1

1. On the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces, the Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies of the East, has awarded the French War Cross to the following named officers and enlisted men of this Command, citing them in various orders as set forth below:

ORDRE Du CORPS D'ARMEE

Private Archangel Cardillo.

ORDRE de la DIVISION

Major Frederick L. Pierce, Infantry.

Captain Wilbur L. Jenks, Infantry.

Captain Francis J. Scarr, Infantry.

Chaplain Edmund A. Baxter.

2nd Lt. Theodore A. Kluver, Infantry.

1 Cl. Private Ralph Snell.

Private Charles A. Pfau.

ORDRE Du REGIMENT

Sergeant J. T. Allison.

Sergeant Carl H. Hentz.

Private William F. Horne.

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By command of Major General Farnsworth:

OFFICIAL:

G. D. Light,
Lt. Col., Inf.,
Div. Adj.

Sumner Waite,
Lt. Col. General Staff,
Acting Chief of Staff.

On March 1, 1919, the Battalion hiked 16 kilometers to Beaumont, where it entrained for Brest, arriving on the afternoon of March 2nd. From that time until noon, March 11th, the Battalion underwent another epidemic of inspection preparatory to sailing. On March 10th the Battalion colors were decorated with Battle Ribbons sent by General Pershing from G. H. Q.

Authority for Silver Bands was contained in the following letter:

General Headquarters,
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, March 6, 1919.

From Adjutant General, G. H. Q., A. E. F.,

To C. G., 37th Division,

Subject: Battle Participation.

Following is a list of the battle engagements of the 37th Division during the war with Germany, including organizations which are entitled to the silver bands awarded under par. 244, Army Regulations.

136th Machine Gun Battalion

- (1) Baccarat Sector, France.
August 4th to Sept. 16, 1918.
- (2) Meuse-Argonne Offensive, France.
Sept. 26th to Sept. 30, 1918.
- (3) Pannes Sector, St. Mihiel, France.
Oct. 7th to Oct. 16, 1918.
- (4) Ypres-Lye Offensive, Belgium.
Oct. 31st to Nov. 4, 1918.
- (5) Ypres-Lys Offensive, Belgium.
Nov. 9th to Nov. 11, 1918.

By command of General Pershing:

Robt. C. Davis,
Adjutant General.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

On the morning of Tuesday, March 11, 1919, the Battalion hiked to Pier No. 5, Brest, where they embarked upon a lighter and were transferred in Brest harbor to the U. S. S. Huntington, an armored cruiser. The Huntington weighed anchor at 8:00 A. M., March 12th, with the 134th Machine Gun Battalion, the 136th Machine Gun Battalion and several casual companies, Major Wade C. Christy as Troop Commander. The sea was fairly rough for the first two days, after which the weather was excellent and the sea fairly calm, temperature of the water being about 70 degrees from the Azores to a point within 300 miles southeast of New York. A direct course was taken from Brest to a point between two of the Azore Islands, thence due west to a point 300 miles southeast of New York, thence northwest to port. A number of entertainments were arranged on board ship during the voyage. The Battalion members of the "Flanders Revue" put over a minstrel show one evening for the officers, and the following evening staged a minstrel show on the quarter deck for the soldiers and sailors. On Friday, March 21, 1919, four exhibition bouts (four 2-minute rounds each) were run off on the quarter-deck as follows:

Sgt. Clarence Baxter vs. Behun, 160 lbs.
Pvt. Elmer Gregg vs. Perrezo, 150 lbs.
Sgt. Ben Crolley vs. Warren, 175 lbs.
Pvt. Israel Goldstein vs. Herbert, 138 lbs.
(Bobby Reynolds)



"THE SHIP THAT BROUGHT US HOME"
U. S. S. Huntington

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

The following officers of the 136th Machine Gun Battalion returned to the United States on the U. S. S. Huntington:

Major Frederick L. Pierce, Commanding.
1st Lt. Clyde E. T. Tousley, Adjutant.
1st Lt. Robert M. Hamilton, Supply Officer.
Capt. John R. Caldwell, Bn. Surgeon.

Company A—

Capt. Clyde J. Rew.
1st Lt. Thomas W. Denham.
2nd Lt. Arthur C. Diven.

Company B—

Capt. Chas. E. Turner.
1st Lt. John K. North.
2nd Lt. Arch D. McCartney.

Company C—

Capt. Kingdon T. Siddall.
1st Lt. Cyril J. Sotherland.
2nd Lt. Frank C. Leroy.

Company D—

Capt. Harry L. Rodgers.
1st Lt. Wilber W. Canaga.
1st Lt. Raymond R. Orwig.
2nd Lt. Frank H. Halbeisen.

Camp Dix Detachment—

1st Lt. O. E. Maxwell.
2nd Lt. Theo. S. Smith.

Camp Grant Detachment—

2nd Lt. Theodore F. Wheeler.



WHEN THE ARMY OUTPOINTED THE NAVY
U. S. S. Huntington.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Camp Upton Detachment—

2nd Lt. Bland C. Proctor.

Camp Custer Detachment—

2nd Lt. Paul G. Brigham.

The U. S. S. Huntington docked at Pier No. 2, Army Transport Docks, at 10:00 A. M., March 23, 1919, where the men were fed, photographed, filmed, greeted by many delegations from Ohio and warmly welcomed. During the afternoon trip was made by ferry and Erie R. R. to Camp Merritt, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND STATISTICS CASUALTIES

Unit:	Killed in Action	Missing in Action	Died of W'nds	Died of Disease	Wounded in Action	Gassed in Action	Total
Hdqrs. Det.	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Medical Det.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Company A	14	..	1	4	26	29	74
Company B	3	1	2	1	38	9	54
Company C	6	..	4	2	33	4	49
Company D	5	1	3	1	44	18	72
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	29	2	10	9	142	60	252

NOTE—The above statistics include the following casualties of officers:

Company A	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Company B	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Company C	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Company D	..	..	1	..	2	1	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals			1		7	3	11

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

COMPOSITION OF BATTALION BY CAMPS OF ENLISTMENT OR INDUCTION

Upon return from A. E. F.

Camp	Officers		Enlisted Men	
	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number
Camp Devons	....	....	.60	4
Camp Upton	4.50	1	4.50	30
Camp Dix	9.00	2	15.70	98
Camp Meade	....	....	.15	1
Camp Lee	....	....	1.50	10
Camp Gordon	....	....	.15	1
Camp Sherman	77.50	17	58.95	386
Camp Taylor	....	....	1.50	10
Camp Custer	4.50	1	4.70	31
Camp Grant	4.50	1	9.25	55
Camp Dodge	....	....	2.55	17
Camp Funston	....	....	.30	2
Camp Bowie	....	....	.15	1
Total	100%	22	100%	646

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

This Battalion has had the following Sergeants-Major during its entire tour of duty:

Harold E. Snell, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Commissioned 2nd Lt. September, 1917.

William J. Trevitt, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Later sent to Army Machine Gun School, Langres, France, and made 1st Sergeant, Company A.

Lester H. Roller, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Sent to Army Candidates School, Langres, France; graduated, but not commissioned, due to Armistice.

Elmer F. LePere, American E. F.

Myrell L. Frazier.

In charge of supplies during entire tour of duty in U. S. A. and American E. F.

It is desired to record the faithful services of Corporal Chancellor J. A. Bell, Battalion Signal Agent; likewise the meritorious work of Private Robert J. Lindsey, Privates Walter Metzger, Williard Cornman and Carl Langefeld, as runners—particularly in the Ypres-Lys Offensive in Flanders. To Battalion Sergeants-Major Myrell L. Frazier, and Elmer F. LePere, Personnel Sergeant Maxwell M. Miller and Battalion Stable Sergeant Arthur Sprague belongs the credit for the high standard of work under difficulties, which has constantly been maintained in their respective spheres of duty. Their ready co-operation has been of invaluable assistance to Lieutenant Clyde E. T. Tousley, Adjutant, and Lieutenant Robert M. Hamilton, Supply Officer, during the entire tour of duty of the Battalion. An appreciation of the

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

excellent work and the fearless manner in which it was done, performed by the Battalion wagoners often under heavy shell fire, should be recorded. One wagoner, Harry J. Dingee, made the supreme sacrifice in the Ypres-Lys Offensive.

The following enlisted men of this Battalion were recommended for commission and attended schools as noted:

Headquarters—

Bn. Sgt.-Major Lester H. Roller, graduated Army Candidates School, Langres, France.

Pvt. Lewis Putnam Bragg, A. C. S., LaValbonne, France.

Pvt. James E. Conover, graduated A. C. S., La Valbonne, France. Recommended for commission O. R. C.

Company A—

Pvt. Stuart C. Hays, attended 4th O. T. S., U. S. A.
1st Sgt. Thomas A. Carton, attended A. C. S., France; commissioned 2nd Lt., Inf., U. S. A., and assigned to Army of Occupation.

Sgt. James M. Miller, attended A. C. S., France.

1st Sgt. Joseph Reichel, attended A. C. S., France.

Sgt. Allen Gurney, attended A. C. S., France.

Company B—

Sgt. Fred Bucklew, attended O. T. C., U. S. A.; received commission and assigned to 148th M. G. Company.

Sgt. Fred Swanger, commissioned at 4th O. T. C.

Sgt. Leighton, commissioned at 4th O. T. C.

Pvt. Bigony, commissioned at 4th O. T. C.

Pvt. Anderson, commissioned at 4th O. T. C.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Company C—

Sgt. Elmer E. Shultz, attended 3rd O. T. C., U. S. A.,
commissioned 2nd Lt. at Camp Sheridan, U. S. A.

Now 1st Lt. M. G. Company, 145th Infantry.

Sgt. Walter Simpson, commissioned at 4th O. T. C.

Sgt. Royce R. Hubbard, commissioned at 4th
O. T. C.

1st Sgt. R. N. Yeend, attended A. C. S., France
(graduated).

Sgt. Joseph Carter, attended A. C. S., France.

Sgt. John Byers, attended A. C. S., France.

Sgt. C. Raymond Hentz, attended A. C. S., France.

Sgt. Kenneth M. Haas, attended A. C. S., France
(graduate). Now assigned to 135th Machine
Gun Battalion.

Company D—

Sgt. Fred H. Smith, attended 3rd O. T. C., U. S. A.

Sgt. Eugene Stanley, attended 3rd O. T. C., U. S. A.

Sgt. Arch McCartney, attended 3rd O. T. C., U.S.A.

Sgt. Paul Upham, attended 3rd O. T. C., U. S. A.

Sgt. Louis Garrard, attended 4th O. T. C., U. S. A.

Sgt. Andrew Conover, attended 4th O. T. C., U.S.A.

Sgt. Wm. E. Fisher, attended 4th O. T. C., U. S. A.

Corp. George Wood, attended 4th O. T. C., U. S. A.

Pvt. Marvin Vance, attended 4th O. T. C., U. S. A.

Sgt. Lowell Barnett, attended A. C. S., France;
commissioned 2nd Lt. and assigned to 60th
Infantry, Army of Occupation.



HEADQUARTERS COMPANY AND "BING"

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Sgt. Augustus B. Eckfeld, attended A. C. S.,
France.

Corp. Edmund Brendamour, attended A. C. S.,
France.

Sgt. Earl W. Smith, attended A. C. S., France.

Sgt. Frank L. Fry, attended A. C. S., France.

Sgt. Clifford Wahl, attended A. C. S., France.

Sgt. Charles E. Witting, attended A. C. S., France.

6th ARMY CORPS, GENERAL STAFF,

1st Section, No. 82311.

September 14, 1918.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 66

The 37th U. S. Infantry Division is leaving the zone of Luneville at a time when the American Army has achieved great victory and has added new laurels to those already gathered by the first American Divisions on the Somme, on the Marne, and on the Vesle.

I am pleased at having had the honor of commanding for several weeks the young troops of Ohio, having seen them each day become more soldier-like and conscious of their power. I know that they will come up to the standard in the hardest and noblest tasks which they will be called upon to perform when they are engaged upon a new battle-front.

The method, the spirit, the discipline which they have shown all the time—when hardly landed on the shores of France they were called upon to hold a Sector—are the best guarantees of future success.

I wish to express my thanks to General Farnsworth, whose high sense of duty and good military qualities make him worthy of the highest confidence, and to his devoted Chief of Staff, Colonel Merrill, and to the officers of his staff, and also to all the unit commanders,

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

officers and soldiers of the 37th U. S. Infantry Division.

My best wishes accompany the Buckeye Division in its future battles, in which it will distinguish itself to the honor of its flag, and to the triumph of our righteous cause.

DUPORT.

Headquarters 37th Division,
American E. F.,
November 12, 1918.

Adj.,

Doc. No. 497.

General Orders No. 82.

1. The Division Commander desires to record in General Orders his appreciation of the courage and sacrifice of the officers and men of the Division in its several recent operations, which have been crowned with such signal success through the splendid spirit and personal valor of our brave men.

In its first offensive against the enemy in the Argonne, the Division, in spite of determined resistance and the most unfavorable conditions confronting it, advanced several miles against the enemy in positions held by him for over four years, repulsing repeated counter attacks, capturing over 1100 prisoners, field and machine guns of many calibres, ammunition and other stores in large quantities.

It was honored by being selected as one of two American divisions to assist the Belgians to free their country from hostile occupation.

In its operations in Belgium, an advance of over nine miles was made, the passage of the Escaut River forced

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

at two points on different occasions and bridge-heads constructed and maintained in spite of obstinate resistance and in the face of intense artillery and machine gun fire. Several hundred prisoners, a number of field and machine guns, and military stores of all kinds were taken.

For these achievements, the Division has won the respect of the French veterans with which it has fought side by side; has been verbally commended by the Commander of the French Army in Belgium (General De Boissoudy), and has been commended in orders by the General (Penet) commanding the French Corps of which this Division formed a part.

Our success has not been without cost. We shall cherish always the memory of our brave comrades who made the supreme sacrifice that the principles we have maintained from the beginning of the history of our country shall not be destroyed.

This order will be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

C. S. FARNSWORTH,
Major General, U. S.

OFFICIAL:

Dana T. Merrill,
Colonel General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

Headquarters 37th Division,
A. P. O. 763, American E. F.
November 12, 1918.

Adj. No. 484
General Orders No. 80.

1. The following Order, No. 57, dated November 9, 1918, of the General in command of the 30th Army Corps (French), is published for the information of this Command:

Upon the occasion of the relief of the 37th Division from duty with the 30th Army Corps, the Commanding General of this Corps takes pleasure in expressing his entire satisfaction with the energy, the bravery and the offensive spirit which the Division showed during the difficult fighting which took place between October 31st and November 4, 1918.

After having overcome the enemy's resistance, the Division made a vigorous pursuit; then, after being the first Division to force the passage of the Escaut (Scheldt) River, it established bridge-heads on the right bank of the river, which it held in spite of repeated counter attacks launched by the enemy.

The Commanding General of the Army Corps congratulates the 37th Division warmly on its brilliant conduct.

This order to be read to all organizations at the first assembly formation after its receipt.

By command of Major General Farnsworth:

Dana T. Merrill,
Colonel General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
R. E. Fraile,
Adjutant General,
Division Adjutant.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Headquarters 37th Division,
A. P. O. 763, American E. F.,
December 18, 1918.

Adj. Doc. No. 245.

General Orders No. 85.

1. The following General Order of General Degoutte, Commanding the French Army in Belgium, is published for the information of this Command:

VI ARMY, FRENCH.

December 11, 1918.

GENERAL ORDER No. 31

In addressing myself to the Divisions of the United States of America, who had covered themselves with glory in the Chateau-Thierry Offensive, I said that orders given by the Chief were always carried out, in spite of the difficulties and the sacrifices necessary to win.

In the 37th and 91st Divisions U. S., I found the same spirit of duty and the willing submission to discipline which makes gallant soldiers and victorious armies.

The enemy was to hold the heights between the Lys and the Escaut "to the death." American Troops of these Divisions, acting in concert with the French Division of the Group of Armies of Flanders, broke through the enemy on the 31st of October, 1918, and after severe fighting threw him across the Escaut.

Then attempting an operation of war of unheard of audacity, the American units crossed the over-flooded Escaut, under fire of the enemy, and maintained themselves on the opposite bank of the river, in spite of his counter attacks.

Glory to such troops and their Chiefs! They have valiantly contributed to the liberation of a part of

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

Belgium territory and to final victory.

Their great nation may be proud of them.

The General Commanding the Army,

DEGOUTTE.

By command of Major General Farnsworth:

Dana T. Merrill,
Colonel, General Staff,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

R. E. Fraille,
Adjutant General,
Division Adjutant.

Headquarters 74th Infantry Brigade,
A. P. O. 763, American E. F.,
February 5, 1919.

General Orders No. 3.

1. The following letter from Commandant Garnuchot, commanding the 43rd Regiment of Artillery (French), supporting this Brigade in the Ypres-Lys Offensive, October 3, 1918, to November 5, 1918, is published for the information of this Command:

At the beginning of this new year, I wish to express my very respectful and sincere wishes for you personally and the officers of the 74th Brigade (American Infantry), with which we had the honor of fighting from the 30th of October to the 5th of November, 1918.

The officers of the 43rd French Artillery Regiment have kept a deep admiration for the wonderful qualities of audacity and courage shown by your excellent infantry. I thank you in my name and theirs for the rewards which, thanks to you, were so liberally given to us.

Personally, sir, I keep the most pleasant remembrance of the few days spent under your command, of your

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

cordiality, and of the close liaison which was observed at all times between my regiment and your brigade.

I would be obliged, sir, if you would transmit my best wishes to the officers of your staff. The officers of my staff join me, sir, in sending you the expression of their deep respect.

(Signed) GARNUCHOT,

Major,

Commanding the 43rd French Artillery.

W. P. Jackson,
Brigadier General,
74th Infantry Brigade,
Commanding.



"JUST LANDED—HOBOKEN"

Bn. Sgt. Major Myrell Frazier, Pvt. Milliron, Ralph Snell, and Wagoner Sardis White.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVISION

National Guard of Ohio. Divisional Headquarters arrived in France, June 23, 1918. Activities: Baccarat Sector, August 4th to September 16th; Meuse-Argonne Offensive, September 25th to October 1st; Pannes (St. Mihiel Sector), October 7th to October 16th; Lys and Escaut Rivers (Flanders), October 31st to November 4th; Belgium, Synghem Sector, November 9th to November 11th.

Prisoners captured: 26 officers, 1,649 enlisted men. Guns captured: 29 pieces of Artillery, 263 machine guns. Total advance on front lines: 30 2-3 kilometers.

Insignia: Red circle with white border. Design adopted from the State Flag of Ohio. Division known as the "Buckeye Division."

Headquarters 37th Division,
A. P. O. 763, American E. F.,
February 26, 1919.

Adj. No. 405.

General Orders No. 2.

1. The following letter from General John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American E. F., dated February 19, 1919, to the Commanding General of the 37th Division, is published for the information of this Command:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to extend to you and the officers and men of the 37th Division my compliments upon their excellent appearance at the review and inspection on the 28th of January, near Alencon. It was gratifying to see your troops in such good physical shape, but still more so to know that the moral tone of all ranks is so high.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

Arriving in France on June 23rd, the Division's period of training behind the line was cut short, and one month later it was put in the line in the Baccarat Sector, thereby relieving veteran division for the battle. On September 26th, the Division attacked in the great Meuse-Argonne Offensive. In six days it advanced nine kilometers, when it was withdrawn to reconstitute, and almost immediately sent to reinforce the French Army in Flanders. From the end of October until the Armistice, the Division took part in the Ypres-Lys Offensive, during which time it captured the towns of Hurtengen and Winkelken, making in two days an advance of 14 kilometers to the Scheldt River, and capturing the town of Eyne, in spite of heavy enemy resistance. By aggressive and persistent efforts, and against strong enemy artillery and machine gun fire, bridges were built and a crossing effected, making it possible to pursue the enemy on the east side of the river.

Please extend my congratulations to the officers and men of your splendid division, who may proudly carry home with them the gratitude of the Allies with whom they fought, and the pride of their fellows throughout our forces.

By command of Major General Farnsworth:

Sumner Waite,
Major, General Staff,
Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

G. D. Light,
Lt. Colonel Infantry,
Division Adjutant.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

HOME ADDRESS OF OFFICERS AND NEAREST RELATIVE

Ashby, Robert T., 2nd Lt., Medford, Mass.

Mary Ashby, Sister, Medford, Mass.

Atwood, Jefferson D., Lt. Col., Artesia, N. M.

Mrs. J. D. Atwood, Wife, Artesia, N. M.

Aldrich, Bert, Captain, Steubenville, O.

Mrs. Bert Aldrich, Wife, Steubenville, O.

Brigham, Paul G., 2nd Lt., No. 5 Rupert St., Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Harry B. Hupson, Mother, No. 5 Rupert St.,
Springfield, Mass.

Brown, Dwight L., 2nd Lt., (Deceased). Madison, Kan.

Bible, Howard L., 1st Lt., Coshocton, O.

Berton, John S., Captain, Dennison, O.

Mrs. Lillie Berton, Wife, Dennison, O.

Brown, H. W., 2nd Lt., Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Eva Brown, Wife, Cleveland, O.

Baxter, Edmund A., Chaplain, 432 Columbia Place, East
St. Louis, Ill.

Mrs. Bart Baxter, Mother, East St. Louis, Ill.

Cope, Charles, 1st Lt., Ravenna, O.

Mr. Asa Cope, Father, Ravenna, O.

Couris, Peter S., 2nd Lt., Canton, O.

Canaga, Wilbert W., 1st Lt., Scio, O.

Mrs. W. W. Canaga, Wife, Scio, O.

Curley, Harry O., Captain, Massillon, O.

Mrs. H. O. Curley, Wife, Massillon, O.

Caldwell, John R., Captain, M. C., 366 Kossuth St.,
Columbus, O.

Mrs. J. R. Caldwell, Wife, 366 Kossuth St., Colum-
bus, O.

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Diven, Arthur C., 2nd Lt., 1079 Virginia Ave., Follansbee, W. Va.

Mr. Jesse Diven, Father, 1079 Virginia Ave., Follansbee, W. Va.

Denham, Thomas W., 1st Lt., Tusculum Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Mr. George Denham, Father, Tusculum Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Esterly, Clifford, 2nd Lt., Columbiana, O.

Mrs. Anna Esterly, Mother, Columbiana, O.

Fullman, Frank J., 2nd Lt., Staten Island, N. Y.

Grebe, Earl C., 2nd Lt., R. F. D. No. 1, Galion, O.

Hartwig, Joseph I., 1st Lt., D. C., 512 13th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. E. Hartwig, Mother, 512 13th Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Logan, John A., Major, Gloan Lodge, Youngstown, O.

Mrs. J. A. Logan, Wife, Gloan Lodge, Youngstown, O.

Hamilton, Robert M., 1st Lt., 1517 E. Boulevard, Cleveland, O.

Mr. E. L. Hamilton, Father, 425 B. of L. E. Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Hays, Stuart B., 1st Lt., Coshocton, O.

Mrs. S. B. Hays, Wife, Coshocton, O.

Halbeisen, Frank H., 2nd Lt., Fremont, O.

Mrs. Elizabeth Halbeisen, Mother, Fremont, O.

Jenks, Wilbur L., Captain, 1120 Horne Ave., Dayton, O.

Mr. S. W. Jenks, Father, 1120 Horne Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Hubbell, Harold L., 1st Lt., 151 N. Walnut St., Ravenna, O.

Mrs. C. J. Hubbell, Mother, 151 N. Walnut St., Ravenna, O.

Kennedy, Robert E., Captain.

Kilper, B. J., 1st Lt., Canton, O.

Mrs. B. J. Kilper, Wife, Canton, O.

Kluver, Theodore A., 2nd Lt., 3525 Evanston Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Mr. T. H. Kluver, Father, 3525 Evanston Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Leroy, Frank C., 2nd Lt., Athens, O.

Mr. B. R. Leroy, Father, Vermillion, S. Dak.

Linduff, Clyde E., 1st Lt., Steubenville, O.

Litty, John C., 2nd Lt., Salem, O.

McCord, Walter A., Captain, Norwalk, O.

Mrs. W. A. McCord, Wife, Norwalk, O.

Miller, Samuel A., 1st Lt.

Maxwell, Oliver E., 1st Lt., Steubenville, O.

Mr. D. W. Maxwell, Father, 1507 Penna. Ave., LaBelle View, Steubenville, O.

McCartney, Arch D., 2nd Lt., 3248 Hillside Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Mr. Charles McCartney, Father, 3248 Hillside Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Morris, John B., 2nd Lt., Fourth St., Uhrichsville, O.

Mrs. Bertha Morris, Wife, Fourth St., Uhrichsville, O.

Malone, Benjamin F., 2nd Lt., Macon, Ga.

Mrs. Ella Malone, Mother, Macon, Ga.

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North, John K., 1st Lt., 1110 Rosalie Ave., Houston City, Houston, Tex.

Mr. Edward North, Father, 1110 Rosalie Ave., Houston City, Houston, Tex.

Orwig, Raymond R., 1st Lt., Alliance, O.

Mrs. E. R. Orwig, Mother, Alliance, O.

Proctor, Bland, 2nd Lt., 507 N. Glass St., Victoria, Tex.

Mrs. F. W. Proctor, Mother, Victoria, Tex.

Pease, James L., 1st Lt., 841 Ridgeway Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Mr. Charles H. Pease, Father, 841 Ridgeway Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Pierce, Frederick L., Major, 9900 Westchester Ave., Cleveland, O.

Mrs. F. L. Pierce, Wife, 9900 Westchester Ave., Cleveland, O.

Price, Thomas A., Captain, Eureka, Ark.

Mrs. Malinda Price, Wife, Eureka, Ark.

Rew, Clyde J., Captain, 709 S. Main St., Ada, O.

Mrs. C. J. Rew, Wife, 709 S. Main St., Ada, O.

Russell, Morrison W., Captain, Ironton, O.

Mrs. Catherine Russell, Wife, Ironton, O.

Rodgers, Harry L., Captain, 143 S. 8th St., Coshocton, O.

Mrs. Ella Rodgers, Mother, 143 S. 8th St., Coshocton, O.

Smith, R. R., 2nd Lt., Canton, O.

Snell, Harold E., 2nd Lt., Youngstown, O.

Siddall, Kingdon T., Captain, E. Main St., Ravenna, O.

Judge I. T. Siddall, Father, Ravenna, O.

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Sotherland, Cyril H., 1st Lt., 175 Sturgess Ave., Mansfield, O.

R. H. Sotherland, Father, 175 Sturgess Ave., Mansfield, O.

Simpson, Harry G., 2nd Lt., Minerva, O.

Scarr, Francis J., Captain, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

Tousley, Clyde E. T., 1st Lt., 337 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.

A. M. Tousley, Father, 337 Guardian Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Taylor, Aaron L., 1st Lt., Youngstown, O.

Wishard, Frederick B., 2nd Lt., Wooster, O.

Dr. F. B. Wishard, Father, Wooster, O.

Yurasko, John, 2nd Lt., Canton, O.

Mrs. Mary Yurasko, Wife, Canton, O.

Turner, Charles B., Captain, 424 East Tenth St., Dallas, Tex.

J. E. Turner, Father, 424 East Tenth St., Dallas, Tex.

Owen, Archie A., 2nd Lt., South Boston, Va.

Mrs. A. A. Owen, Mother, South Boston, Va.

Smith, Theodore S., 2nd Lt., Castle St., Geneva, N. Y.

Theodore S. Smith, Father, Castle St., Geneva, N. Y.

Wheeler, Theodore F., 2nd Lt., Sallisaw, Okla.

Mrs. T. F. Wheeler, Wife, Belton, Mo.

Official Biographies

JEFFERSON DAVIS ATWOOD.

Lt. Col., 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

Born: Redwater, Tex., September 17, 1883.

Parents: William M. Atwood and Geneva (Nettles) Atwood.

Schools: Onachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark., 1901-1904. Graduated (Military School) University of Texas 1904-1906. Academic and law degrees.

Married: Miss Olga McWhorter, at San Angelo, Tex., on November 12, 1908.

Profession: Practiced law at San Angelo, Tex., 1907-1910, and at Artesia, New Mex., 1910, until entry into federal service.

Military Service: Enlisted in Arkansas National Guard, March, 1902, and served one year. Commissioned Captain in New Mexico National Guard, January 5, 1905, and assigned to command Company M, 1st New Mexico Infantry. Called into federal service May 9, 1916, and stationed at Columbus, New Mex., in Primitive Expedition. Mustered out April 5, 1917. Recalled into service, April 21, 1917, stationed at Albuquerque, New Mex., until October 15, 1917, when regiment was sent to Camp Kearny, California, as part of 40th Division. Commanded Company H, 1st New Mexico Infantry, October 1, 1917, until October 17, 1917, when company became part of Company C 143rd Machine Gun Battalion. Assigned to command that company and transferred with it to 144th Machine Gun Battalion as Company D, on March 1, 1918.

Attended Machine Gun School at Fort Sill, Okla., December, 1917, and January, 1918. Detailed as Instructor at Division Machine Gun School, February 15, 1918, to July 6, 1918.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Commissioned as Major, National Guard, on July 5, 1918, with rank from June 19, 1918, and assigned to command 143rd Machine Gun Battalion.

Landed in France-via-England, on August 22, 1918, in command of 143rd Machine Gun Battalion.

Transferred to 37th Division and joined at Thielt, Belgium, on November 6, 1918. Assigned to command 136th Machine Gun Battalion. Took part in Syngem Offensive on Escaut River, November 9-11, 1918.

CLYDE E. TWINING TOUSLEY.

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born May 28, 1888, Warren, Ill., son of Albion Matthew Tousley and Ruth Jones Tousley.

Resided Detroit, Mich., 1889-1905. Graduated preparatory school, January, 1905.

Secretary and Treasurer John G. Thomas Company, Wholesale Grocers, Youngstown, O., 1905-1907.

With Carnegie Steel Company, 1907-1916, as Chief of Costs. With Trumbull Steel Company, Warren, O., March, 1916, to July, 1917, as Manager Order Department.

Enlisted April 28, 1917, Tenth Ohio Infantry. Commissioned First Lieutenant, Infantry, July 13, 1917. Called into service, July 15, 1917. Assigned as Adjutant 136th Machine Gun Battalion. Trained at Camp Sheridan, Alabama—September 18, 1917—May 25, 1918. Stationed Camp Lee, Virginia, May 27-June 22, 1918.

Sailed overseas June 23, 1918, and arrived at Brest, France, July 5, 1918. Continued as Adjutant—during activities of organization on following fronts: Baccarat Sector, Argonne-Meuse Offensive, St. Mihiel Sector.

Sent to Hospital shortly after arriving in Ypres-Lys sector, Flanders, Belgium.

London, England, November 10-27, 1918. Presented to King George V. at Buckingham Palace, November 16.

Rejoined organization, November 30, 1918.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

ROBERT M. HAMILTON

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

On September 18, 1891, I was born in Cincinnati, O. My mother's name was Grace Elizabeth Hammond, before marriage, and my Father's, Edwin L. Hamilton, both father and mother coming from Auburn, N. Y. At the time of my birth my father was General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Cincinnati, O.

Before learning to either walk or talk, I was moved by my parents to Chicago, Ill., where I received public school education.

My high-school education was received at Central and Soldan High Schools, in St. Louis, Mo., and in 1910, I entered Westminster College at Fulton, Mo., from which I graduated in June, 1914.

The following August, I entered the accounting department of the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company at Cleveland, O., and remained there for more than two years.

In February, 1917, I accepted an offer from the Brier Hill Steel Company at Youngstown, O., and became Expediter for the Purchasing Department.

In August of the same year, I enlisted as a private in Headquarters Company of the 10th Ohio Infantry, and moved with them to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, for training. Here, late in September, our battalion was re-organized and made the 136th Machine Gun Battalion and I was made supply sergeant of Headquarters Company. Soon after I was made "acting" battalion supply sergeant, and about January 1st, of 1918, was promoted to the rank of battalion sergeant major of supplies.

In March, same year, I received my commission as Second Lieutenant and acted as battalion supply officer.

On May 12, I accepted my commission as first lieutenant and was assigned as battalion supply officer under Major John A. Logan, who commanded the battalion.

Since enlistment I have never been away from my

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

organization, having accompanied the battalion abroad and on all its journeys through France and Belgium and back again into the Le Mans area, from where we are soon to sail for the good old U. S. A.

JOHN R. CALDWELL

Captain, Medical Corps, U. S. A.

I was born April 22, 1888, at Portland Station, O. Was educated in public school, leaving Martins Ferry High School in 1905, to enter service of Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Was there employed until 1907; then attended Ohio Northern University and Ohio University. Entered Starling Ohio Medical College, graduating, 1913. Entered the practice of Medicine and Surgery at Rayland, O., leaving when entering service.

Enlisted in 2nd Ohio Field Hospital, 1910. Discharged in 1913, when enlistment period expired. Commissioned 1st Lieutenant, Medical Corps, Ohio National Guard, April 19, 1917. Assigned to 7th Ohio Infantry. Later transferred, June 15, 1917, to 10th Ohio Infantry, and ordered to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, to attend Medical Officers Training Camp. Rejoined 10th Ohio Infantry, September 15, and went south to Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Arrived in France with the 136th Machine Gun Battalion as Surgeon, and have since been with this organization on the following fronts: Baccarat, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel, Belgium.

JOSEPH I. HARTWIG

1st Lieutenant, Dental Corps, U. S. A.

Born October 11, 1894, at Farmington, Minn.; attended public school and graduated from High School May 30, 1913. Attended University of Minnesota, 1914-1917, and graduated from College of Dentistry, University of Minnesota, in June, 1917.

Was commissioned in Dental Corps, August 4, 1917, and reported to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, September,

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

8, 1917. Assigned to the 136th Machine Gun Battalion, 37th Division, January 1st, 1918, and accompanied that organization to date.

EDMUND A. BAXTER

Chaplain, U. S. Army.

Chaplain Edmund A. Baxter, son of James and Sarah Dorgan Baxter, was born in East St. Louis, Illinois, March 22, 1883. Primary education made at St. Mary's School of native city. The eighth grade completed at fourteen, he entered the High School department of St. Louis University, where he continued until completing the Sophomore year of the collegiate department.

In October of 1903, the Chaplain entered the Monastery of St. Rose at Springfield, Ky., where in two years he received the degree of A. B. and made vows of the Order of Preachers, generally called "Black Friars" or "Dominican Fathers". From Kentucky he was sent to the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., to take the prescribed course of philosophy and theology.

June 24, 1910, Chaplain Baxter was ordained a priest in the University Chapel at Washington by Bishop Corrigan of Baltimore. After one year of post graduate work, he was assigned to the Southern Band of Dominican Missions, having headquarters in Louisville, Ky.

May 30, 1918, Father Baxter entered the Chaplain Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. He was graduated July 5, and commissioned as a First Lieutenant and Chaplain.

Arriving in France August 19, 1918, he was assigned to the 73rd Brigade of the 37th Division. September 6, the Chaplain was transferred to the 74th Brigade Headquarters. Being the only Catholic Chaplain in the Brigade, his duty was to hold services for men of the Catholic faith in the entire Brigade. On November 11, 1918, the Chaplain was assigned to the 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

FREDERICK L. PIERCE

Major, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born November 29, 1891, Cleveland, O.

Attending Cleveland Public Schools, 1897-1906.

Entered Culver Military Academy, 1907.

Graduated from Culver, 1910.

Entered Case School of Applied Science, 1910.

Member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1910.

Graduated with degree of B. S. Mechanical Engineering, 1914.

Employed as patent law draftsman, Chicago, Ill., 1914-1915. Attended Night Law School.

With Carnegie Steel Co., Youngstown, O., 1915-1916.

Enlisted in Machine Gun Company, 5th Ohio Infantry, June, 1916.

Regimental Sergeant-Major, 5th Ohio Inf., July, 1916.

Commissioned Second Lieutenant, December 6, 1916. Border service at El Paso, Tex., September, 1916, to March, 1917.

Called into service July 15, 1917, as Second Lieutenant, Machine Gun Company 145th Infantry, at Cleveland, O. Moved to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, September, 1917. Commissioned First Lieutenant September 15, 1917.

Married Ruth K. Smith of Cleveland, O., November 29, 1917.

Commissioned Captain, April 29, 1918. Assigned to Company A, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, May 10, 1918.

Sailed for France, June 23, 1918. Attended Second Corps School, Machine Gun Section, Chatillon-Sur-Seine, July-August, 1918.

On continuous duty with company, August 1918, to date.



MAJOR FREDERICK L. PIERCE
Commanding

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

THOMAS WYATT DENHAM

1st Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born, May 6, 1895, Cincinnati, O., son of George Henry Denham and Carrie Wyatt Denham.

Eight years elementary school in McKinley Public School and Hyde Park Public School. Four years High School, at Woodward High School, Cincinnati, O. One half year at the University of Cincinnati.

Enlisted Company F, 1st Ohio Infantry, under Captain I. H. Dube, January 15, 1915. Company Mechanic, June 5, 1915. Transferred to Machine Gun Company, 1st Ohio Infantry, under Captain W. H. Parker, about July 20, 1915. Corporal, Machine Gun Co., September 7, 1915. Supply Sergeant, November 1, 1915. 1st Sergeant, April 3, 1916. Second Lieutenant, June 3, 1916. First Lieutenant, September 15, 1917.

Left Camp Lee, Virginia, June 22, 1918, for France. Arrived in France, July 5, 1918, with the 136th Machine Gun Battalion, and remained with the organization until October 28, 1918, being sent to hospital. Rejoined the organization from Hospital January 17, 1919, at St. Remy du Plain, (Sarthe), France.

JAMES LEWIS PEASE

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born in Louisville, Ky., October 31, 1893, son of Charles Harlon Pease of Norwalk, O., and Fannie Peters Pease of Marion, O. Father a member of J. L. Pease Lumber Company. Family moved from Louisville in 1894 to Cincinnati, O., where my father established his own business. Attended Avondale Public School, Cincinnati, six years, and University School of Cincinnati, six years. Upon graduation from high school in 1913, was employed by the Chicago Branch of the Pacific Mutual Door Company until August, 1914, when I left to enter the University of Cincinnati. In attend-

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

ance there three years receiving A. B. degree 1917. While in attendance was active in class activities and received membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society upon graduation.

Enlisted June 23, 1917, in the 1st Ohio Infantry of Cincinnati. Was assigned to Company A and detailed to the band; later transferred to Company K. Promoted to Corporal, July 13, and to Sergeant August 10. Moved with 1st Ohio to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, October 13. Was transferred to Company K, 148th Infantry October 20, 1917. Sent to Officers' Training School, Leon Springs, Texas, January 6, 1918. Graduated April 13, 1918, and returned to Camp Sheridan. Commissioned May 9, 1918, as Second Lieutenant, Infantry and assigned to 136th Machine Gun Bn., Major John A. Logan, commanding. On duty with Company C of that organization continuously with exception of one month spent at Machine Gun School, Langres, France, August 15, to September 15, 1918, until wounded near Olsene, Belgium, October 31, 1918. Evacuated to London, England (American Base Hospital 29) and returned to duty with 136th Machine Gun Bn., January 19, 1919. Promoted to first lieutenant, Infantry, October 22, 1918.

THEODORE I. WHEELER

2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born, June 6, 1889, Ft. Smith, Ark.

Completed the grade school and first year of high school in Sallisaw, Okla. Entered the St. Charles Military Academy at St. Charles, Mo., in 1905. Graduated in 1907, and entered the University of Missouri in the fall of the same year, where he took a course in agriculture and stock-raising. He did not graduate but completed all authorized work and left in the Spring of 1911, enter-

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

ing the mercantile business in the fall. Was married in December, 1912, to Miss Mary Williams of Bolton, Mo.

In 1914, he engaged in live stock raising and dairying in Oklahoma, where he was at the time of his entry into the Army. Enlisted September 20, 1917.

November 1, 1917—Appointed 1st Sergeant.

January, 1918—Entered 90th Division Training Camp.

June 1, 1918—Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, N. A., and assigned to Company "A" 344th Machine Gun Battalion, 90th Division.

June 20, 1918—Sailed from United States.

August to October, 1918—Taking active part in the drives in St. Mihiel Sector. Immediately after leaving this Sector went to the Meuse-Argonne Sector and took an active part in the operations there until the end of the war, and necessary out-post duties afterwards.

January 11, 1919—With the 90th Division in the Army of Occupation. Was relieved from the 90th Division to join the 37th Division, to which he was transferred.

January 22, 1919—Assigned to Co. "A" 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

ARTHUR C. DIVEN

Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born 23rd day of October, 1896, in Blainsville, Pa. Educated in the schools of West Virginia, graduating from the Follansbee High School with the first graduating class of this school. After this, completed a course in Business College, Steubenville, O.

Enlisted May 3, 1917, with Company F, 10th Ohio Infantry, later changed to Company B, 134th Machine Gun Battalion. Mobilized for service, July 15, 1917. Appointed Corporal July 20, 1917. Promoted to Ser-

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

geant, August 15, 1917. Commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Infantry, November 1, 1917.

Embarked for France June 15, 1918, and arrived in France June 22, 1918. Took part in all the division offensives with the exception of the Ypres-Lys. Was in the hospital at this time. After my return to the division, was assigned to Company A, 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

PAUL GOODRICH BRIGHAM

Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

I was born September 25, 1893, in Williamtic, Conn. Attended grammar school and graduated from Lanier High School, Macon, Ga., June 15, 1909. Graduated from Mercer University, Macon, Ga., June 15, 1913.

Enlisted in National Guard of Alabama, April 1, 1916. Called into service, June 19, 1916. Left Montgomery, Ala., for Nogales, Ariz., October 17, 1916. Left Nogales, Ariz. for Montgomery, Ala., March 17, 1917. Left Montgomery, Ala., for Camp Mills, N. Y., August 25, 1917. Left Camp Mills for France, October 3, 1917. Arrived France, November 2, 1917. While in France was on the following fronts: Alsace-Lorraine, Meuse-Argonne, St. Mihiel and in Belgium. Commissioned second lieutenant, May 13, 1918.

THEODORE A. KLUVER

Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born, Bellevue, Ky., October 29, 1896. When quite young, moved to Cincinnati, O., which now is my home.

Before the National Guard left for the Mexican Border, I had joined the Machine Gun Company of the 1st Ohio Infantry. Answering the President's call on July 15, 1917, being drafted into Federal Service, I was sent to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, October 8, 1917.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Upon arriving at Camp Sheridan, the First Regiment was designated as a Depot Regiment. I was ordered to report to Company A, 134th Machine Gun Battalion, as First Sergeant, having been First Sergeant of my old company. On January 10, 1918, I left Company A to attend the Officers' Training School at Leon Springs, Tex. After having completed the course at Leon Springs, I received my commission and reported for duty with Company A, 136th Machine Gun Battalion. Soon after joining the 136th Machine Gun Battalion, the battalion left for overseas, on June 23, 1918, landing on July 5, 1918.

I left the battalion to attend the Army Machine Gun School at Langres, from which I returned just in time to be present at the Argonne drive.

CHARLES EDWARD TURNER

Captain, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born, September 13, 1886, Richardson, Dallas County, Tex.

Graduated from Oak Cliff High School, Dallas, Tex., 1904.

Engaged 1904 to 1914 in commercial life in whole-sale, mercantile business in Dallas, Tex.

Engaged, 1914 to 1917, in mortgage loan and brokerage business in Dallas, Tex.

May 8, 1917—Entered first F. R. S. T. C., Leon Springs, Tex.

August 15, 1917—Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, R. C.

January 3, 1918—Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, N. A.

October 24, 1918—Promoted Captain, Infantry, U. S. A.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

September 5, 1918—Reported to 90th Division Headquarters, Camp Travis, Texas. Assigned to 345th Machine Gun Battalion, same date.

June 14, 1918—On duty abroad with A. E. F.

June 22, 1918 to July 25, 1918—On special duty with 90th Division as advance party in England.

August 3, 1918—Reported at 90th Division Headquarters at Aigney-Le-Duc, France. Serving with 90th Division from this date through the Offensives of St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne.

January 3, 1919—Transferred from the 90th Division to 37th Division.

January 26, 1919—Reported to 37th Division and assigned to 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

OLIVER E. MAXWELL

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Age, 29 years, and 10 months. Born Steubenville, O., March 14, 1889.

Attended Public Schools, Steubenville, O. Graduated Steubenville High School and Steubenville Business College. Five months Carnegie Technical School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Accountant, Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., two years.

Electrical Contractor, two years. Chief Clerk, Yard Master, Assistant to G. Y. M. Traveling agent for Superintendent Transportation W. & L. E. Railway Co., Brewster, O.

Enlisted April 21, 1917, Canton, O., Company L, 10th Ohio Infantry.

First Lieutenant, May 21, 1917, and assigned to Company L, 10th Ohio Infantry.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

JOHN K. NORTH

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born in White Hall, Ill., February 10, 1897. Entered White Hall Public School in 1903.

In 1910 my family moved to Houston, Tex. Graduated from Houston High School, December, 1916. Entered University of Wisconsin in the fall of same year.

Enlisted in 117th Supply Train, 42nd Division, at Ft. Worth, Tex., in the latter part of August, 1917. Sailed for France, October 28, 1917.

Ordered to Army Candidate School, December 1, 1917, where I received commission as second lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. R., March 13, 1918. Attended A. I. S. S. (machine gun section) from March 1 to April 29. After finishing course here, I was sent to the front line trenches at Aprimont, with the French Army. Remained with the French for six weeks after which I was successively sent to 320th, 309th Machine Gun Battalions, as machine gun instructor.

Joined the 136th Machine Gun Battalion, July 20, 1918.

ARCH DUFF McCARTNEY

Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born in Cincinnati, O., August 1, 1894. My father, Charles McCartney, was then in business. In 1901 entered school and finished my high school course at Hughes High School, Cincinnati, O., in 1915. A year later entered University of Cincinnati.

Enlisted in the First Ohio Infantry, February 29, 1916, and on July 15 of the following year was mustered into Federal Service. Transferred to 134th Machine Gun Battalion November, 1917. Ordered to Officers' Training School, January 10, 1918. Completed successfully,

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

was commissioned May 9, 1918, then assigned to the 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

Entered foreign service, June 21, 1918. Attended Machine Gun School, August, 1918.

First real experience in war came when the Division went over the top, September 26, 1918.

BLAND PROCTOR

Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born, June 2, 1891, Cuero, Tex.

Graduated from High School, 1907. Graduated from Tome School, 1909. University of Texas, 1909 to 1911.

Worked in New Orleans 18 months.

Graduated from law department of the University of Texas, 1915.

Practiced law at Victoria, Tex., 1915, to May, 1917.

Enlisted as candidate in 1st R. S. T. C. at Leon Springs, Tex.

Commissioned and assigned for duty to 90th Division, August 15, 1917.

KINGDON T. SIDDALL

Captain, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born, September 2, 1890, at Ravenna, O.

Attended Ravenna Public School, Kenyon College and graduated from Harvard Law School.

Practiced law in Cleveland, O.

Enlisted in Troop A, 1st Ohio Cavalry, June 19, 1916.

Saw border service with that organization.

On formation of Company M, 10th Ohio Infantry, received commission as Captain, May 22, 1917, and was assigned to Company M.

Attended Machine Gun School at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and Ft. Sill, Okla., and proceeded overseas in command of Company C, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, on June 23, 1918.

Remained in command of that organization during its activities.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

HAROLD L. HUBBELL

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born, August 24, 1893, Kent, O.

Attended Public Schools at Ravenna, O., and completed High School.

Entered Lafayette College at Easton, Penna.

Employed by the State as Assistant Resident Engineer under Resident Engineer J. L. Walter for four (4) years.

April 24, 1917—Enlisted in Company "M" 10th Ohio Infantry.

May 22, 1917—Received Commission as 2nd Lieutenant.

September 16, 1917—Left for Camp Sheridan with Company. While at Camp Sheridan attended Division Machine Gun School, Gas School and Field Fortification School.

September 24, 1917—Company "M" transferred to 136th Machine Gun Battalion as Company "C".

April 5, 1918—Received Commission as 1st lieutenant.

June 23, 1918—Sailed for France.

July 5, 1918—Arrived in France.

July 19, 1918—Left Sauville, France, for 2nd Corps Machine Gun School at Chatillon Sur Seine. On completion of course returned to Company, who had in the meantime moved to the Baccarat Sector and were in the first line trenches.

September 29, 1918—Wounded and evacuated to Vittell and then to Bordeaux. On discharge from Base Hospital No. 6, reported at Le Mans and held there to await the return of the Division.

January 19, 1918—Rejoined Company "C" 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

CLYDE J. REW

Captain, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born, April 30, 1894; town of Ellery, Chatauqua county, N. Y. Parents' occupation—Agriculture. Graduated from Lakewood High School, June 22, 1912. Active in athletics and literary work. Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Entered Ohio Northern University in September, 1914, pursuing a course in Mechanical Engineering. Member of the O. N. U. Cadet Battalion, under Capt. R. O. Hill, 22nd U. S. Infantry, and was promoted to the rank of Cadet First Lieutenant in September, 1916. Received degree of B. S. M. E. in May, 1917.

Entered first O. T. C. at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 12, 1917, and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant O. R. C., August 15, 1917. Reported for duty at Camp Sherman, Ohio, September 1, 1917. Transferred to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and assigned to Company C, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, remaining with same throughout the war.

Married to Elizabeth C. Conkle at Kenton, O., April 7, 1918. Promoted to First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A., May 30, 1918. Awarded Belgian War Cross, December 17, 1918.

FRANK C. LEROY

2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born, June 1, 1892, Chagrin Falls, O.

Attended Public Schools, moved to Athens, O., in 1907.

Graduated from High School at Athens, O., in 1912.

Entered Ohio University, in 1915.

June 6, 1915—Enlisted Machine Gun Company, 7th Ohio Infantry.

July 5, 1915—Warranted Corporal.

December 30, 1916—Warranted Sergeant.

January 1, 1917—Warranted 1st Sergeant.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

May 14, 1917—Called out by Special Order to obtain Recruits for the 7th Regiment.

October 15, 1917—Left for Camp Sheridan, Alabama, and there was transferred to Company C, 135th Machine Gun Battalion.

November 17, 1917—Commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to Company C, 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

June 22, 1918—Sailed for France.

July 5, 1918—Landed at Brest, France. While in France was on the following fronts:

August 4 to September 16, 1918—Baccarat Sector.

September 21 to September 25, 1918—Avocourt Sector.

September 26 to October 6, 1918—Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

October 7 to October 16, 1918—Pannes Sector.

October 31 to November 4, 1918—Ypres-Lys Offensive.

November 9 to November 11, 1918—Ypres-Lys Offensive.

CYRIL A. SOTHERLAND

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born July 4, 1894, at Troy, O. Graduated from Troy High School, June, 1912.

Enlisted in Company K, 147th (6th Ohio) Infantry, June 22, 1916.

Attended 3rd Officers' Training School, Leon Springs, Camp Stanley, Texas, from January 12 to April 20, 1918, and recommended for commission.

Honorably discharged as First Sergeant, Company K, 147th Infantry, at Camp Sheridan, Alabama, May 12, 1918, to accept commission as Second Lieutenant.

Assigned to Company C, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, for duty. Served with that organization continuously until cessation of hostilities.



ON BOARD U. S. S. HUNTINGTON
Officers of the Battalion

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

ARCHIE ALEXANDER OWEN

Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born August 11, 1892, South Boston, Va.

Graduated from Chester Springs Academy, in 1908.

Virginia Military Institute, 1909 to 1912.

Stock Farming, Kingsville, Tex., 1912 to 1917.

September 17, 1917—Entered Military Service, warranted Sergeant.

January 3, 1918—Entered Officers' Training School.

April 13, 1918—Completed course as Officer Candidate.

June 1, 1918—Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, N. A. and assigned to 345th Machine Gun Battalion.

June 23, 1918—Arrived France with 90th Division, and was with organization in this training area (Aigney-Le-Duc) in St. Mihiel sector, and in the Meuse-Argonne and Army of Occupation. Served as Platoon Commander in the Meuse-Argonne Offensives and Company Train Officer in the march to and occupation of Germany. Completed Machine Gun School at 1st Army Corps School and school of animals held at Coblenz.

January 30, 1919—Reported to 37th Division Headquarters and assigned to 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

HARRY LAWRENCE RODGERS

Captain, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born, Coshocton, O., February 19, 1896.

Graduated High School in 1914.

Entered Notre-Dame University in 1915.

Entered First Officers' Training School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., on May 15, 1917.

Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. A., August 15, 1917.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

Reported to Camp Sherman, Ohio, August 31, 1917.
Transferred to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, September 12, 1917.

Assigned to 136th Machine Gun Battalion, September 12, 1917.

Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, April 19, 1918.

Sailed for France, June 22, 1918.

Arrived in France, July 5, 1918.

Awarded Belgian War Cross, December 17, 1918.

WILBER W. CANAGA

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born July 14, 1890, Scio, O.

Graduated from Ohio State University, June, 1915.

Employed by Swift & Co., (Fertilizer Department),
October, 1915, to May, 1917.

May 15, 1917—Entered first Officers' Training Camp,
Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

August 15, 1917—Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant,
Infantry, U. S. A.

August 31, 1917—Reported to Camp Sherman, Ohio.

September 12, 1917—Transferred to Camp Sheridan,
Alabama, and assigned to 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

April 19, 1918—Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Infantry,
Machine Gun.

June 22, 1918—Sailed for France.

July 5, 1918—Arrived in France.

RAYMOND R. ORWIG

First Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

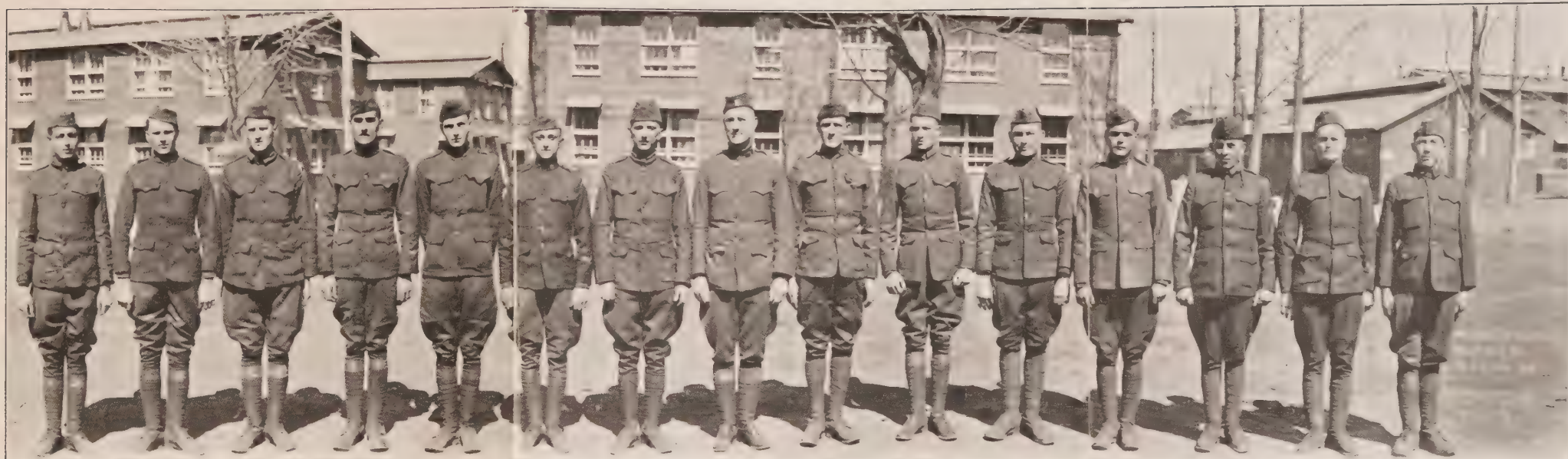
Born May 19, 1895, Alliance, O.

Entered Alliance Public Schools, September, 1902.

Entered Alliance High School, September, 1910.

Entered Culver Military Academy, September, 1912.

Apprentice, "Layer Out", The Reeves Bros. Co.,
Alliance, O., August, 1915.



CAPTAIN JOHN R. CALDWELL AND MEDICAL DETACHMENT



COMPANY B



COMPANY C



COMPANY A

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Field Construction, same Company, August, 1916.

Shop and Field estimating, same Company, January, 1917.

June 4, 1917—Enlisted, Private, Machine Gun Company, 10th Ohio Infantry.

June 5, 1917—Transferred—Private—Headquarters Company, 10th Ohio Infantry.

July 1, 1917—Warranted, Battalion, Sergeant-Major, 10th Ohio Infantry.

July 15, 1917—Warranted, Regimental Sergeant-Major, 10th Ohio Infantry. Called out for duty at home station.

August 5, 1917—Mustered into Federal Service.

September 19, 1917—Transferred to 134th Machine Gun Battalion, (10th Ohio Infantry reorganized to form Machine Gun Battalions for 37th Division). Reduced to Private, warranted Battalion Sergeant-Major.

November 21, 1917—Accepted Commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, to date from September 15, 1917. Assigned to 134th Machine Gun Battalion.

March 9, 1918—Transferred to 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

June 23, 1918—Sailed for France with 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

July 5, 1918—Arrived in France.

FRANKLIN HOBSON HALBEISEN

Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born March 8, 1895, Fremont, O.

Entered Public Schools, September, 1901.

Entered High School, September, 1910.

Graduated, Fremont High School, June, 1914.

Farmer, June, 1914 to June, 1916.

June 19, 1916—Enlisted, 6th Ohio Infantry.

September, 1916, to March, 1917—Mexican Border Service.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

April, 1917, to September, 1917—Guarding Ohio Public Works.

May 1, 1917—Warranted Corporal.

September 20, 1917—Warranted Sergeant.

January, 1918, to April, 1918—Officers' Training School, Leon Springs, Tex.

May 29, 1918—Commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, assigned 136th Machine Gun Battalion.

June 23, 1918—Sailed for France.

July 5, 1918—Arrived in France.

September 30, 1918—Gas and High explosive wounds, Meuse-Argonne.

THEODORE SCHUYLER SMITH

Second Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. A.

Born in Geneva, N. Y., January 11, 1894.

Attended the public school there. Later spent four years at Hoosac and Pawling School (Boarding Schools in New York State). Graduated from Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., with B. S. degree, class of 1916. Entered the nursery business of W. and T. Smith Company, where I was employed until my enlistment on May 15, 1917, at the First Officers' Training Camp, Madison Barracks, N. Y. From there I went to the second training camp at Fort Niagara, N. Y., receiving on November 27, 1917, the commission of second lieutenant, Infantry, R. C.

From Ft. Niagara, ordered to Camp Travis, Texas, and there assigned to the 165th Depot Brigade. On June 5, 1918, assigned to the 345th Machine Gun Battalion, 90th Division. Attached to the 359th Machine Gun Battalion for travel overseas, arriving in England on June 30, 1918.

Joined the 345th Machine Gun Battalion in France. Trained at Benenvre, Cote d'or, France. Moved up into the St. Mihiel Sector, latter part of August, 1918.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Attended the First Corps School, Gondricourt, with rating of "Good" (Machine Gun School). Returned to St. Mihiel Sector, remaining there until the first part of October, 1918. Relieved from that sector, and from there moved to the Argonne. Remained in Meuse-Argonne sector till signing of armistice, November 11, 1918. Returned from Rachtiz, Germany, to attend Machine Gun School, Second Corps School, Chatillon-sur-Seine. Course uncompleted, due to the transfer to the 37th Division, 136th Machine Gun Battalion, dated January 3, 1919.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

CASUALTIES.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY

136th Machine Gun Battalion

Ammons, Abraham—1523992—Wagoner.

Died of pneumonia, Base Hospital No. 78, Oct. 23,
1918.

Dingee, Harry J—1515153—Wagoner.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Nov. 3, 1918.

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

136th Machine Gun Battalion

Burrows, Charles D.—1523822—Private 1 Cl.

Wounded in action, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive.

Rejoined Jan. 20, 1919.

COMPANY A.

136th Machine Gun Battalion

Litty, John C.—2nd Lieutenant.

Seriously wounded in action, shrapnel, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Ante, Earl B.—1523832—Private.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Ascough, Thomas C.—2706973—1 Cl. Private.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Bigelow, William I.—1523844—1 Cl. Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Rejoined Nov. 9, 1918.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

- Beatty, Charles W.—1524063—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.
Rejoined Nov. 5, 1918.
- Bickert, Earl P.—2706869—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Ypres-Lys Offense,
Oct. 31, 1918.
Rejoined Nov. 29, 1918.
- Bauman, Charles—1523841—Private.
Wounded in action, shrapnel, degree undetermined,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.
- Baker, John E.—1523837—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive, Sept. 27, 1918.
Rejoined Jan. 16, 1919.
- Books, Reinhart W.—1523852—1 Cl. Private.
Killed in action, shrapnel, Baccarat Sector, Sept. 8,
1918.
- Collins, Joseph B.—2706880—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.
- Cassidy, John—2706870—Corporal.
Wounded in action, shrapnel, degree undetermined,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 27, 1918.
- Crago, Lloyd E.—1523859—Private.
Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive,
Sept. 28, 1918.
- Chapman, Claude M.—1523978—1 Cl. Private.
Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive,
Sept. 28, 1918.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Cellini, Guerino—1848506—1 Cl. Private.

Seriously wounded in action, shrapnel, Baccarat Sector, Sept. 8, 1918. Died of wounds, Sept. 10, 1918.

Cassler, William—1523855—Private.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Baccarat Sector, Sept. 8, 1918.

Donohue, Walter A.—2706967—Private.

Wounded in action, gunshot, degree undetermined. Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Dennis, Edwin H.—1523863—Private.

Wounded in action, gas, degree undetermined. Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Deitrich, Luther L.—1523867—Sergeant.

Seriously wounded in action, shrapnel, Baccarat Sector, Sept. 8, 1918.

Elliott, Arthur H.—1523871—1 Cl. Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 29, 1918.
Rejoined Oct. 24, 1918.

Evans, John F.—1523872—Corporal.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.

Fordham, Laurence—3332631—Private.

Died in U. S. A. Base Hospital No. 5, Nov. 1, 1918. Bronchitis.

Fruvog, Herman C.—3748263—Private.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Ypres-Lys Offensive, Nov. 10, 1918.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

Fritz, David R.—1523877—Corporal.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 29, 1918.

Rejoined Nov. 15, 1918.

Grojean, George A.—1523886—Private.

Wounded in action, shrapnel, degree undetermined, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 27, 1918.

Gillispie, Everett—1523883—Private.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.

Gause, Claire E.—1523881—Private.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.

Hill, Albert J.—1523899—Private.

Wounded in action, gas, degree undetermined, Pannes Sector, Oct. 15, 1918.

Hobson, Jonas C.—2707039—Private.

Wounded in action, gas, degree undetermined, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Rejoined Jan. 16, 1919.

Hill, Hobart—1523900—Sergeant.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Rejoined Jan. 16, 1919.

Hanenkrat, Harold H.—1523892—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Rejoined Nov. 6, 1918.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

- Hays, Lorin W.—1523894—Private.
Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive,
Sept. 28, 1918.
- Jorgenson, Louie—3747254—Private.
Died in Base Hospital, Sept. 24, 1918.
- Jones, John E.—1523905—Private.
Wounded in action, gas, degree undetermined,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.
Rejoined Oct. 1, 1918.
- Jones, Alton E.—1523911—Sergeant.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.
- Jones, Charles A.—1523903—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.
Rejoined Nov. 28, 1918.
- King, George E.—1524110—Private.
Killed in action, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept.
30, 1918.
- Kleinschmidt, Emil—3747260—Private.
Died in Base Hospital, Nov. 8, 1918, Broncho-
Pneumonia.
- Kennedy, Joseph A.—2707432—Private.
Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive,
Sept. 28, 1918.
- Lohr, Lloyd B.—1848744—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.
Rejoined Oct. 25, 1918.
- Laughlin, Ward B.—1523912—Private.
Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, Sept. 29, 1918.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

Lawrence, Paul S.—2707442—Private.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 27, 1918.

Longden, James W.—1848520—Corporal.

Severely wounded in action, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.

Lane, George A.—1523906—Private.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.

McKnight, Troy, 1523912—Private.

Died in G. H. Hospital No. 18, Dec. 25, 1918, Influenza.

McMaster, William S.—2707445—Mechanic.

Wounded in action, gas, degree undetermined, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

McMaster, Elwood—2707036—Sergeant.

Wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Rejoined Nov. 14, 1918.

Morrison, Thomas L.—1523924—Corporal.

Severely wounded in action, gas, Pannes Sector, Oct. 15, 1918.

Morgan, Harry W.—1523920—Corporal.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Rejoined Jan. 18, 1919.

Moatz, Lester R.—1523921—Corporal.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Rejoined Oct. 4, 1918.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Moore, Jesse E.—1523925—Private.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.

Nolan, Arthur—2706944—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.

Newman, Willard J.—1523926—1 Cl. Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.

Rejoined Nov. 6, 1918.

Newlin, Benjamin F.—2707445—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Rejoined Oct. 24, 1918.

Presutti-Vincenzo—370522—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Ypres-Lys Offensive, Nov. 10, 1918.

Rejoined Nov. 29, 1918.

Patterson, John—370587—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 27, 1918.

Rejoined Dec. 1, 1918.

Semeak, Frank—1523955—1 Cl. Private.

Severely wounded in action, gas, Pannes Sector, Oct. 15, 1918.

Sisley, Charles W.—1523944—Private.

Severely wounded in action, gas, Pannes Sector, Oct. 15, 1918.

Strine, Wayne M.—1523950—1 Cl. Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.

Rejoined Oct. 25, 1918.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

- Sweeney, Thomas A.—2707084—Private.
Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.
- Stubbs, Edson—1523948—Sergeant.
Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive, Sept. 27, 1918.
Rejoined Oct. 24, 1918.
- Sprenkel, Clarence E.—1523946—Corporal.
Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offen-
sive, Sept. 28, 1918.
- Trenter, Everett J.—1523959—1 Cl. Private.
Wounded in action, shrapnel, Ypres-Lys Offensive,
Nov. 10, 1918.
- Trussel, Clyde—1523960—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Ar-
gonne Offensive, Sept. 29, 1918.
Rejoined Nov. 5, 1918.
- Trevitt, William J.—1523787—1st Sergeant.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.
- Utsler, Dewey, M. D.—1523962—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, Sept. 30, 1918.
Rejoined Jan. 16, 1919.
- Webb, Russell R.—1523967—Private.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive, Sept. 27, 1918.
- West, Ortello—1523970—Mechanic.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.
Rejoined Oct. 1, 1918.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Weikert, George J.—1523969—Private.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.

Rejoined Jan. 16, 1919.

Weirich, Burl—1523966—Private.

Wounded in action, gunshot, degree undetermined, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 29, 1918.

Familton, Ray M.—1523873—1st Sergeant.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Ypres-Lys Offensive, Nov. 10, 1918.

Rejoined Nov. 11, 1918.

Garrett, Junius—1523882—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Oct. 13, 1918, Pannes Sector.

Rejoined Jan. 19, 1919.

Lutz, John—2707030—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot wound and gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 28, 1918.

Rejoined Oct. 28, 1918.

Olsen, Carl—370518—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Oct. 1, 1918.

Rejoined Oct. 20, 1918.

Schwinn, John S.—1523939—Private.

Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Sept. 29, 1918.

Rejoined Nov. 6, 1918.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

COMPANY B.

136th Machine Gun Battalion

- Brigham, Paul G.**—Second Lieutenant.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Bolton, Harry**—1524069—Private.
Killed in action, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive, shrapnel.
- Brannan, Maurice**—1524060—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gunshot wound, Sept.
28, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined organization Jan. 17, 1919.
- Bailey, Harvey**—1524030—Sergeant.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined organization Oct. 19, 1918.
- Birtus, Frank**—1524212—Sergeant.
Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Died in hospital.
- Brewer, William**—1524068—Corporal.
Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined organization Jan. 17, 1919.
- Cecil, Harry**—1524072—Private.
Wounded in action, severe, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive. Died in hospital.
- Christmas, Eppy**—1524035—Cook.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 3, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Cole, Wesley**—1524073—Sergeant.
Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

- Campbell, Robert—1524075—Private.
Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Camper, James—1848899—Private.
Wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive.
- Carroll, Joseph—2706858—Private.
Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined organization Nov. 17, 1918.
- Cressman, Herbert—2707153—Bugler.
Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Decker, Fred—1524046—1 Cl. Private.
Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Duprey, Abert—1524040—Corporal.
Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Dragusin, Nick—1524031—Private.
Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 27, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Frame, Clarence—1524087—Private.
Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined organization Jan. 17, 1919.
- Finke, Wilbur—2707147—Private.
Killed in action, shrapnel, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive.
- Morris, Roy—2706675—Private.
Missing in action, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

Guth, Russel—1524090—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 27, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Died in hospital.

Graham, Donald—1524017—Sergeant.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 28,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Nov. 5, 1918.

Gillis, Charles—1524093—Corporal.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 30,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Nov. 17, 1918.

Harten, George—1524097—Private.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Nov. 5, 1918.

Hoelscher, Albert—1524100—Private.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Nov. 17, 1918.

Hepperlin, John—2706676—Private.

Missing in action, Sept. 29, 1918. Later reported
slightly wounded in action, gassed, Sept. 30,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Hill, Wellington—1524096—Private.

Wounded in action, severly, gunshot, Sept. 27, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Hagen, Joseph—2706867—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Johnson, Sanford—1524014—Corporal.

Wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

- Kosenco, Taras—1524050—Private.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 3, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Kearney, John—1524109—1 Cl. Private.
Wounded in action, contusion of right hand, Sept.
27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Melson, Richard—1524051—Bugler.
Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 27,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Medley, Howard—1524043—Private.
Wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined organization Nov. 5, 1918.
- Morgan, Jerde—1524124—Cook.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 3, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Muller, John—1524125—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 29, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined organization Jan. 17, 1919.
- Murphy, Joseph—1524123—Cook.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 3, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- O'Brien, Robert—1524024—Private.
Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Rauschanbach, Emil—1524045—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined organization Nov. 19, 1918.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

Reichelt, William—2707174—Corporal.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Nov. 5, 1918.

Romary, Earl—1524019—Corporal.

Wounded in action, gas, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rothchild, Edwin—2707163—Corporal.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 30, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Sanders, Ollie—1524140—Horse shoer.

Died of disease in hospital about Oct. 20, 1918.

Swanson, Herman—1524143—Corporal.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Tracey, Joseph—1524149—Private.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Whiteside, Carl—1848905—Private.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Jan. 17, 1919.

Yennie, John—1524151—Corporal.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Nov. 5, 1918.

Zengler, Howard—1524018—Private.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 29, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Bails, Lee—1524066—1 Cl. Private.

Wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 28, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Jan. 17, 1919.

King, Frederick—2706784—Private.

Missing in action, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Kennedy, Robert E.—Captain.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 30, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

McCartney, Arch D.—2nd Lieut.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 30, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Jan. 17, 1918.

Lloyd, Jefferson A.—1515159—Private.

Wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Rejoined organization Dec. 14, 1918.

Billiter, Wesley—1524067—Mechanic.

Wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Nov. 5, 1918.

James, Robert—1524029—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined organization Jan. 27, 1919.

Mills, Edward—2707115—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 27, 1918.

Rejoined organization Jan. 17, 1919.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

COMPANY C.

136th Machine Gun Battalion

Hubbell, Harold L.—First Lieutenant.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Oct. 2, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Jan. 19, 1919.

Pease, James L.—First Lieutenant.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Oct. 31, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Siddall, Kingdon T.—Captain.

Severely wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Oct. 27, 1918.

Bartholomew, Howard R.—1524177—Cook.

Died in Base hospital No. 5, Boulogne, France,
Broncho-Pneumonia, Nov. 18, 1918.

Barnes, Charles—2707294—1 Cl. Private.

Killed in action, Nov. 4, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Brode, Arthur G.—1524189—1 Cl. Private.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Oct. 31, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Bath, Raymond—1524180—Private.

Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Jan. 24, 1919.

Cruzan, Ralph—3329560—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas and gunshot, Nov.
1, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Rejoined Nov. 30, 1918.

Davis, Claude M.—1524204—Private.

Died of wounds received in action, shrapnel, Oct.
16, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

Dyer, Edward F.—1524811—Private.

Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 1, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Demmler, Fred A.—2706190—Sergeant.

Died of wounds received in action, shrapnel,
Evacuation Hospital No. 5, Staden, Belgium,
Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Dunning, Clair S.—1524210—1 Cl. Private.

Killed in action, concussion, Oct. 31, 1918, Ypres-
Lys Offensive.

Davidson, Daniel—2829156—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 1, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Everhart, Eugene C.—2707195—Private.

Died of wounds received in action, shrapnel, Oct.
31, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Gray, Lee M.—1524218—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Hill, Raymond, 1524230—Private.

Wounded in action, shrapnel, Oct. 1, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Died Nov. 7, Base
Hospital No. 36.

Hagerman, William—2076081—1 Cl. Private.

Killed in action, gunshot, Nov. 4, 1918, Ypres-Lys
Offensive.

Johnson, Robert L.—2706159—Private.

Severely wounded, gunshot, Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-
Lys Offensive.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

- Jacobson, Berger H.—1524255—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Klingler, John S.—1524246—Corporal.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Oct. 31, 1918,
Ypres-Lys offensive.
Rejoined Jan. 17, 1919.
- Kannel, Joseph—5750483—Private.
Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 1, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Keeter, Walter J.—1524239—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 4, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 30, 1918.
- Jones, Thomas E.—1524244—Sergeant.
Shell shocked in action, Oct. 31, 1918, Ypres-Lys
Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 6, 1918
- Kennedy, John C.—1524244—Private.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 29, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Lackey, John M.—1524243—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 27, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
- Murphy, David N.—1524276—Private.
Killed in action, Oct. 31, 1918, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive.
- McMullen, Charles—1524264—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

- Meyers, William—1524277—Private.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined Jan. 17, 1919.
- Mill, Claude R.—2668301—Private.
Died in hospital, disease, date unknown.
- Minnich, Wilbur—1524272—Private.
Wounded, gunshot, Sept. 28, 1918, Meuse-Argonne
Offensive.
- Pemberton, Forrest—1524282—1 Cl. Private.
Killed in action, Oct. 31, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Polglaze, Stanley H.—1524284—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Oct. 31, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 30, 1918.
- Ryan, James—2707264—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined Jan. 20, 1919.
- Renato, Joseph—1524252—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, shell fire, Oct. 31, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 30, 1918.
- Ruggeire, Tony—1524295—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Oct. 31, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 30, 1918.
- Rossney, Robert—2706088—1 Cl. Private.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 1, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

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Sodaker, Victor—1524306—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Oct. 2, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Strayer, Hubert—1524314—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Nov. 5, 1918.

Smith, George—1524305—Sergeant.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Oct. 31, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Rejoined Nov. 30, 1918.

Sanders, Charles—1524297—Corporal.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 1, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Shanafelt, Ivan W.—1524299—Corporal.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Oct. 31, 1918, Ypres-Lys
Offensive.

Shultz, Joseph D.—1524301—1st Sergeant.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 3, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

With Company continuously.

Tinder, Wallace—1840318—Private.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Weber, Harry J.—2706164—1 Cl. Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 1, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Hare, Edward A.—2706079—Private.

Wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-
Lys Offensive.

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Fossett, Charles—2706046—Private.

Wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Reed, Clyde E.—1524286—1 Cl. Private.

Wounded in action, gas, Nov. 4, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Norman, Parks H.—1849299—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, Oct. 31, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Crank, William—1848301—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

COMPANY D.

136th Machine Gun Battalion

Brown, Dwight L.—2nd Lieutenant.

Died of wounds, gunshot, Nov. 23, 1918, received in action, Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Halbeisen, Frank H.—2nd Lieutenant.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 30, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Jan. 30, 1919.

Malone, Benjamin F.—2nd Lieutenant.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 3, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Scarr, Francis J.—Captain.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Oct. 31, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Bates, Andrew—1515148—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

- Bache, Royce—1515751—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 1, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Rejoined January 19, 1919.
- Benson, Mons—3340660—Private.
Severely wounded in action, gunshot and shrapnel,
Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Rejoined January 19, 1919.
- Benson, Clarence R.—1515754—Private.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 26, 1918.
Died later, Sept. 30, 1918.
- Bennett, Charles E., Jr.—1166136—Sergeant.
Killed in action, Sept. 26, 1918, shell fire, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive.
- Boyer, William J.—2668010—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Oct. 31, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Rejoined January 19, 1919.
- Broschardt, Ralph M.—1515789—Private.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 4, 1918.
Died Nov. 5, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Burger, Joseph—1851855—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 1, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Cicone, Pasquale—1515455—Private.
Severely wounded in action, gas, gunshot, Nov. 2,
1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Cline, Walter R.—1515799—1 Cl. Private.
Wounded in action, degree undetermined, gunshot,
Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

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Connolly, Roy—1515801—Private.

Wounded in action, gas, slight, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Dunham, Richard E.—1515802—1 Cl. Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Euphrat, Louis—1515740—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 2, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Ficks, Albert—1515738—Sergeant.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 1, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Ferguson, John E.—1515765—Corporal.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 8, 1918.

Fisher, Clayton M.—1851816—Private.

Slightly gassed in action, Nov. 1, 1918, Ypres-Lys
Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 3, 1918.

Fisher, Gaylord—1515804—1 Cl. Private.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 28,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 13, 1918.

Fisher, Paul R.—1515731—Sergeant.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, gunshot,
Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 30, 1918.

Flood, John E.—1515720—1st Sergeant.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, shrapnel,
Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 3, 1918.

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Gallagher, Terrence—2668210—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined January 19, 1919.

Gray, James B.—1515767—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 27, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Grosse, Wilbur J.—1515810—Sergeant.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined November 2, 1918.

Geis, Edward J.—1515806—1 Cl. Private.

Missing in action, Sept. 30, 1918. Meuse-Argonne
Offensive.

Harbaugh, William H.—1515812—1 Cl. Private.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 27, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Heck, Walter O.—1515813—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Nov. 7, 1918.

Howard, William B.—2668144—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 2, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Rejoined Jan. 19, 1919.

Hughes, Thomas C.—1515816—Corporal.

Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 3, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Hunt, Clarence M.—1515770—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 27, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

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Jaquet, Glenn—3341032—Private.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Jenkins, Edward C.—1515772—Private.

Slightly wounded in action—gas, Sept. 30, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Now on duty with Company.

Rejoined Jan. 19, 1919.

Karper, Samuel V.—1515817—1 Cl. Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Nov. 1, 1918.

Karper, Samuel V.—1515817—1 Cl. Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 4, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Rejoined Nov. 30, 1918.

Kinman, Thomas—1515818—Private.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Kohel, Willie—3752103—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 3, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Krings, Frederick—3753209—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Rejoined Jan. 19, 1919.

Kukunis, Mike—1542985—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 30, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Dec. 31, 1918.

WAR RECORD OF THE 136TH

- Kucharski, Tony—1515822—Private
Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 2, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Kudell, Earl—1515823—1 Cl. Private.
Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 1, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Langdon, Louis M.—1515825—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 26,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined Jan. 19, 1919.
- Lehigh, William—1515826—Private.
Reported missing in action, Sept. 30, 1918, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive. Later found in Base hospital.
- Lester, Walter C.—1851851—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 27, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined Oct. 6, 1918.
- Leech, Joseph E.—1851813—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Nov. 1, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 2, 1918.
- Maske, John G.—3329756—Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 3, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
- Mellody, Michael—2668236—Private.
Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Oct. 31, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Never left Company.
- Metcalf, William H.—1515832—1 Cl. Private.
Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 30, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

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Natoli, Joe—1515839—Private.

Severely wounded in action, gas, Nov. 3, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Rejoined Jan. 19, 1919.

Nieznanski, Vincenty—1515841—Private.

Wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 27, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Nov. 14, 1918.

Petrick, Karl—3750599—Private.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 1, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Popa, Tom—1515845—Private.

Killed in action, Sept. 26, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Price, Forest N.—1515733—Sergeant.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Nov. 2, 1918.

Reinert, Truman C.—2668295—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, Sept. 28, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rickert, Raymond F.—2668417—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, degree undetermined, Sept. 30, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Jan. 19, 1919.

Reisburg, Leo M.—2084491—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 2, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Rectanus, Elmer J.—1515747—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 30, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Jan. 19, 1919.

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Staneart, Charles M.—1515853—Private.

Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 2, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive. Died Nov. 3, 1918.

Stone, Morris D.—1515856—1 Cl. Private.

Severely wounded in action, shrapnel, Nov. 2, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Steele, William—3336975—Private.

Severely wounded in action, shell fire, Nov. 2, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Sullivan, John L.—370581—1 Cl. Private.

Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 3, 1918,
Ypres-Lys Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 30, 1918.

Tucceri, Vincenzo—2705972—Private.

Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Sept. 27, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Turnier, Harry—370358—Private.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Sept. 26, 1918, Meuse-
Argonne Offensive.

Weinberg, Samuel—2668448—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, shrapnel, Sept. 30,
1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined Jan. 19, 1919.

Whitesides, Thomas E.—1515786—1 Cl. Private.

Killed in action, shrapnel, Meuse-Argonne Offen-
sive.

Wise, William J.—1515860—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Sept. 28, 1918,
Meuse-Argonne Offensive.
Rejoined Nov. 21, 1918.

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Wolfe, Harrison R.—1515862—Corporal.

Slightly wounded in action, shrapnel, degree undetermined, Sept. 30, 1918, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Nov. 8, 1918.

Walstedt, Emil L.—2816312—Private.

Severely wounded in action, gunshot, Nov. 1, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Williams, Gilbert M.—2668206—Private.

Slightly wounded in action, gas, Nov. 1, 1918, Ypres-Lys Offensive.

Rejoined Nov. 4, 1918.

Petrola, Franceno—1515493—1 Cl. Private.

Wounded in action, Sept. 29, 1918, gas, Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

Rejoined Oct. 2, 1918.

Williams, John W.—2083177—Private.

Sick in hospital, Feb. 10, 1919. Died in Mobile Hospital No. 3 at 9:55 a.m. of Broncho-Pneumonia, Feb. 15, 1919.

IN MEMORIAM

Dwight L. Brown
2nd Lt. Infantry U. S. A.

In spite of the large number of actions participated in and the number of casualties suffered, the Battalion was fortunate at the time of the signing of the Armistice in having had no officers killed in action, nor any who had died of wounds or other causes.

Unfortunately, however, this pleasant state of affairs ceased when on November 29, 1918, Lieut. Dwight L. Brown died of wounds received on November 2, 1918, during the Battalion's first drive in Flanders.

Lieut. Brown became an officer of the Army when he graduated from the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He was sent to France shortly afterward and enrolled in the Army Schools of Machine Gunnery. Upon completion of this course he was attached as instructor to Co. D, 320 M. G. Bn, 82nd Division, and later to Co. A, 307 M. G. Bn, 78th Division.

It was at the time our Battalion was located in the Baccarat Sector that Lieut. Brown was attached to us and later assigned permanently. He served as all-round handy man during our stay in that Sector, and went from company to company, where his services were

MACHINE GUN BATTALION

needed. He went through the bitter Argonne fighting with Co. B, leading his men in a fearless manner.

During the first Ypres-Lys Offensive in Belgium, he was transferred as second in command to Co. D, all of the Co. D officers having been wounded. Thus it happened that he was serving with Co. D, fighting bitterly for every foot of ground gained, when he received a machine gun bullet in the leg.

He was evacuated to British Stationary Hospital No. 8 at Boulogne, France, where the leg was amputated, due to blood poisoning. Other complications ensued, causing his death at the same hospital, news of which was received with great surprise and sorrow by the entire Battalion.

Lieut. Brown was an officer of that boyish, enthusiastic type, which has accomplished so much for America in the Great War. Supplied with an abundance of nerve and courage, Brown went forth unflinchingly to battle and to his death.

Loved by every officer and man of 136th Machine Gun Battalion, they will ever remember his fearless spirit and regret his loss.

